THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTRRED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXVIII.
NUMBER 12.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1881.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 14TH MARCH.

WE ARE exceedingly grieved to record the death of Kumar Kantichunder Sing of Paikpara, which melancholy event took place this evening. He was suffering for some time past from complicated diseases, which baffled medical skill. He was just in the bloom of life—only twenty-five years of age. He shewed considerable taste for public life; he was for some time a Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate for the Suburbs. He also worked hard as a Ward Commissioner for Paikparah and its environs. Lately he accepted the office of President of the North Suburban Rate-Payers' Association. With his brothers and cousin he worked day and night when the native entertainment was given to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at their magnificent Belgachia Villa. We cannot adequately express our regret that such a promising flower has been nipped in the bud. Gentle,amiable, and generous-hearted he was in many respects a fine specimen of the Bengal aristocracy. To know him was to love him. His premature death is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

WE ANNOUNCE with deep regret the death of another scion of a distinguished Bengal family. A correspondent informs us that Rai Protapachunder Burruah Bahadur of Gowalpara is dead. He died on the 25th ultimo. He was a man of much intelligence and public spirit. He rendered loyal services to our Government in connection with the last Bhutan expedition, in recognition of which the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred upon him. On another occasion he received from Government the present of a gun as a reward of some services rendered by him. He was a warm friend to the cause of education and a generous patron of learned Pundits.

WE GIVE below a summary of the report of the Select Committee on the Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill.

The Committee have provided that one-third of the Judges, shall be advocates of a High Court, making the Chief Judge the first in rank, the precedence of the other Judges has been left to be determined by the local Government. Certain administrative powers have been transferred to the Chief Judge alone. A Registrar shall be appointed who shall have jurisdiction to try suits up to Rs. 20. With regard to the jurisdiction of the Courts over defendants residing beyond the local limits of their jurisdiction, the suitors must first obtain leave of the Court. The Committee have excluded certain class of suits from the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes such as suits for compensation for malicious prosecution, suits for cancellation and rectification of instruments and similar others. The clause depriving a plaintiff of costs in certain cases if he should elect to institute a suit in the High Court against an officer of the Small Cause Court for wrong done by him under color of its process has been struck out. The provision, which specified the grounds on which a Judge in other cases in which Small Cause Court suits are instituted in the High Court may certify for costs has also been omitted. The objections to the section which applies to the Small Cause Court a large portion of the Code of Civil Procedure have been carefully considered, and the provisions of the Code will be applicable to suits in exceptional cases; some alterations have been made where necessary. Under a new section added no decision passed under this Act shall be conclusive except as to the right to the relief granted or the absence of a right to the relief withheld by it. Tiled huts have been declared moveable property; it has been provided that any thing which the tenant would be entitled to remove during his tenancy may be taken in the execution of a decree against him as if it were a moveable. It has been further provided that no decree of a Small Cause Court shall be executed after the lapse of three years from the date on which it is passed unless the Judgment-Debtor by force or fraud has prevented its execution within the three years. Minors are allowed to sue for a sum not exceeding Rs. 500 due for wages, or piece-work or for work as a servant.

Fresh provisions have been made providing for the rehearing of a suit above Rs. 500 in the High Court, as if it had been instituted in that Court. The Insolvency and Testamentary chapters have been struck out. The grant of probates and letters of administration will be better secured it is said, by the extension of the certificate system effected by Act IX of 1881. The section preventing the fees of a legal practitioner being recovered as costs unless his employment is held to be reasonable to cases where the amount or value in dispute is less than Rs. 20 has been modified. No legal practitioners othert han advocates, attorneys and vakils, of the High Court and persons who are now pleaders of the Small cause courts, shall appear, plead or act in the Small Cause Court; Advocates in appearing in a suit in the Small Cause Court as Counsel shall be instructed by an attorney or vakil, or by a pleader of the Small Cause Court. The right of parties to conduct their own cases and appear for one another and also the rights of recognized agents remain as before.

The Bill will be passed at the next Calcutta Session of the Vice-regal Council.

THE LAST *Calcutta Gazette* contains bye-laws under the Lodging House Act for Deoghur. A local Committee will be appointed annually by the Magistrate. The conservancy rules provide that the Hindu members of the Committee shall constitute a standing Sub-Committee for the purpose of inspecting the interior of temples and bringing to notice any infringement of the laws and bye-laws that may be committed within them, and proposing any measures for sanitation and proper conservancy within the temples: provided that the Magistrate shall carry out all work of sanitation or conservancy inside the temples through the Superintendent or Sirdar Ojha. As for lodging-houses it is provided that there shall be hung up in each compartment of a lodging-house a board on which shall be legibly written in Bengali and Hindi the dimensions of each compartment, and the number of pilgrims it can properly accommodate, and this board shall bear the signature of the Health-Officer. It is also enjoined that every panda or other person who brings pilgrims to Baidanath shall be bound to furnish the Magistrate or Health-Officer with any information he may require as to the disposal of such pilgrims in the town of Deoghur: any refusal to furnish such information shall be punished with a fine not exceeding Rs. 20, and any false information as to such disposal of pilgrims shall render the person giving it liable to prosecution under section 177 of the Indian Penal Code. The fee for the license is not mentioned in the rules. We believe it will be 2 ans. per head. We wish the word "pilgrim" had been defined. Daily pilgrins ought not to be included within the purview of these rules.

WE HAVE received a copy of the Fifteenth annual Report of the Charitable Society of St. Vincent de Paul. This is a very useful institution, and carries on its work unostentatiously. The resources of the institution are unfortunately limited, and consequently the area of its usefulness is circumscribed. It follows a novel mode of relieving the poor. The report contains the following remarks under the head of *Bustees*:

Bustees.—This institution, wherever established, has proved itself a boon to the poor, and the Council strongly recommend their establishment to the Presidents of Conferences where Bustees do not as yet exist. This mode of keeping the poor together not only helps the members to better judge the deserving from the undeserving objects of charity, but also affords safe shelter to the homeless, and in some instances to preserve individuals from moral degradation, as will be observed by a perusal of the Report of St. Joseph's Conferences. Such institutions should therefore be encouraged, and the Council trusts that during the ensuing year other Conferences may be able to establish them, the drawback hitherto being, the want of means to maintain them.

We are inclined to think that this method of relief is cheaper than the Alms-house maintained by the District Charitable Society. The establishment of the latter absorbs a large sum.

TUESDAY, 15TH MARCH.

THE PUNJAB TRIBUNE says that a movement is on foot for the erection of a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill in Lucknow, on the basis of a joint-stock company. The successful working of the Cawnpore Mills seems to justify this new enterprise, and it has our best wishes.

THE RINGLEADERS in the Kolhapore conspiracy case have been convicted and sentenced. Eight of them have been sentenced to transportation for life, while three have been awarded seven years rigorous imprisonment, and the rest from five to two years' imprisonment.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

Although I am not a subscriber to your journal, I make bold to address you on a subject which I believe will have your sympathy; and beg therefore that you will give me a hearing. I write to you on no political topic, nor, save in a certain sense, on a social one, my subject would, I feel sure, meet with attention from every humane and enligh tened man, and without wishing to flatter or to pay needless compliment, I have the belief that you are one.

My subject is the treatment of the lower creation—the dumb animals. These I believe hardly get their rights at the hand of man generally, and that is putting the case mildly; and the natives of India are in my experience far from blameless, although in their instance the sufferings of poor animals arise more from thoughtlessness than from any intentional unkindness or positive cruelty, for I am happy to say that my experience proves to me this, too, that, as a rule, the inhabitants of India, so far as I have seen, are very kind-hearted towards animals: the numbers of pet animals tended by the labouring classes, and the gentleness of Hindoos, certainly, to animals have proved this to me; and in this respect I have read corroborative and laudatory testimony, and in a comparative sense, I allude to the late Canon Kingsley's work on the West Indies, "At Last," in which, if I remember rightly, he contrasts the gentle and humane treatment of animals by Indian immigrants with a treatment of them very different by the negroes. And the scrupulous case of Hindoos not to *take* life has often met with my silent approbation.

Would that this care extended till the vital principle had fled! But I am compelled to say that too often the regard appears to fade away just when most needed, and, without more parley, I will tell you what has impelled me to write this letter.

The other day passing near a village I saw, not, alas! for the first time, a sad sight. . . A cow was lying by the roadside, dead, as I thought, and without wishing to shock you, I will tell you why I thought so. Because I saw that the crows and vultures had taken their first pluckings or pickings! and (I tell you only because I must prove the strength of my appeal) had plucked the eye from the still gory socket! Alas! a feeble flourish of the wretched animal's tail shewed that life *still* existed; and you must allow that it was a sight to fill one with horror and sadness.

I spoke to some by-standers and people about andthey gave me to understand that a cow left to its fate in this way was nothing uncommon. I knew this to be pretty true, for as I have said, this unhappily was not the first case of a precisely similar kind that I had seen.

"But I argued, "it was very sad that Hindoos who treated cows and oxen especially so well *when* well should leave them like this to such a miserable fate when sick and ill."

"Yes true! but Hindoos must not touch or handle a moribund cow.' But such might surely be drawn beneath shelter to die in peace.

There was acquiescence to their credit and then the talk dropped.

Now cases of this sort are really fit matter for legislation. I feel sure that you will admit that they are very shocking. But legislation, even, if it could be had (and how doubtful and uncertain it is that it ever could be had) would do but little. To touch the thought of the people's hearts—hearts by no means unkind or incapable of being touched, would be more effectual ten thousand-fold than the most humane legislation most carefully carried out. It is the keen sense of the necessity urgent and imperative—of making an effort to awake thoughtfulness in hearts not unkind nor unfeeling, but *unthinking*, this makes me use my pen to ask you to use *yours*, which could do more than even mine could hope to do. I am sure that the effort would be a blessed one, and one that would bring a blessing, and I ask you in the name of humanity "the kind feelings, dispositions and sympathies of man;" and for the sake of goodness and right to use it. The theme may not appear to be a very exalted one, but I believe that it is not the less a most righteous and worthy one; and the work a task that persevered with, would in time work its good and sweet results, however slow or imperceptible the progress. And the work, although in the eyes of many men it might seem almost contemptible would, I believe, be right and blessed in the sight of Him by Whom all things were made, and Who has given us, as men of all religions must agree, dominion and lordship over the brute creation—a dominion surely to be exercised in harmony with our best instincts.

I am of opinion that the newspaper may be made a most powerful instrument and influence for good in this particular direction—kindness to animals.

Besides, the animals that I have alluded to especially, there are others whose case is as bad and urgent—over-wrought bullocks, over-driven ekka horses (whose condition is far too often pitiable), and half starved village dogs (capable of attachment and of gratitude.) I do not think there are Indian fellow-subjects who are any worse than the people of other countries. I believe that on the whole they are to the full as gentle and considerate as any people; but still how vastly better the condition of inferior Life might be—how great the need!

In the hope that this letter may do something to shew that these assertions are correct, and in the further hope that I shall not appeal to the kindness of your heart in vain, I conclude, and assuring you that I am one who really likes and wishes well to the people native to this vast country.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours respectfully and faithfully,
A FRIEND.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us from Nabigunge, Sylhet:

"We have had frequent heavy showers here since the night after 3rd instant, occasionally attended by hail-storms. The sky looks cleared up just this morning. These showers have poured nectar, as it were, over the present spring crop and have helped much the commencement of cultivation for the next autumnal crop.

The census here has gone off very smoothly. Strange to say the lower class people here laboured under the very similar chimerical notions about the census which troubled the Sonthal—though not in the same degree.

ANOTHER Correspondent has the following about the lectures delivered at Meerut:

In your issue of the 7th instant I see an editorial in which you notice a report sent to you by your Meerut Correspondent eulogizing V. D. Charlu for the lecture delivered by him at Meerut, and deprecating the counter one given by Mr. Frederic Fanthome. I had the pleasure of attending both the lectures, and as an eye-witness I think it my duty, in the cause of justice, to rectify the mistake which the misleading words of your correspondent are likely to drive the public into. My opinion and the general opinion with regard to Mr. Charlu's lecture is, that it was not only unsound and fallacious in the extreme, but it was even untrue on most of the points discussed by him, and his tenor was revolting.

My opinion and the opinion of all regarding the counter lecture delivered by Mr. Fanthome is that though some people might not have agreed with him—different minds have different opinions—his statements were based on facts and on sound arguments. Mr. Fanthome dwelt on a few subjects only by way of reply to the phillippic of Mr. Charlu, and his language was most courteous. Two young men highly biassed stood up to oppose him, but they had neither the brain nor the tongue to acquit themselves. Mr. Fanthome certainly suggested submission to Government, but he at the same time said we should lay our grievances, if we had any, in a loyal spirit before Government, rather than direct a battery of accusations against it. Now, Mr. Editor I would appeal to your sense of justice if such a wholesome advice should be deprecated in the manner your correspondent has done. As a proof of the general appreciation of Mr. Fanthome's lecture I need simply mention, that he was not only supported and thanked by certain able and respectable native gentlemen on the spot but he likewise received an address from the leading native gentlemen of the city expressing their support and thanks to him.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH MARCH.

A CORRESPONDENT puts the following pertinent questions regarding the employment of Europeans domiciled in India :

When a European is appointed to a post reserved for the natives of the country on the ground that he and his father have made India their home, should not he be required to make a declaration to the same effect like what the law of naturalization requires? As the matter stands at present domiciled Europeans enjoy all the rights and privileges of the dominant race and at the same time appropriate not only some portion but the very best portion of what little loaves and fishes of the state are reserved for the natives of the country.

Whether in that case the objection of a European British subject to being tried by a native Magistrate should prevail in a court of Law ?

WE HAVE much pleasure in reproducing the following letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the Kandhahar question, signed "*Indicus*" :

In reference to your leading article of the 7th inst. on the proposed retention of Candahar will you allow me to notice the arguments of two free lances who have volunteered their opinions in favour of the views of the late Government—Lord Napier of Magdala and Colonel Malleson ? Lord Napier is undoubtedly a high military authority, though I should rank him lower as a military statesman than either Sir Garnet Wolseley or Sir Henry Norman, who entirely differ from him. But I prefer to his lordship's present opinion emitted from the Rock of Gibraltar those mature ones which he delivered in India, when, clothed with official responsibility, he had to consider political and financial arguments as well as the strategic views of ambitious soldiers. Those who will take the trouble to consult the Afghanistan Blue-book of 1878 will find the recorded views of Lord Napier while Commander-in-Chief of Bombay in 1869, and when Commander-in-Chief of India in 1874. On the first occasion he recorded his entire disagreement with the aggressive views of General Jacob and of the Bombay school—Frere, Rawlinson, Green. On the second he expressed his entire concurrence with Lord Northbrook, who adopted *in toto* the policy of his predecessors, Lords Lawrence and Mayo. Lord Napier has now changed his views, and the later ones, though founded on no official information (for it would seem he has not been consulted), may of course be the soundest. But if his solution of the Afghan difficulty be that England should pay at least half the cost of the annexation of Candahar, I doubt whether many English statesmen or any English taxpayer would admit that his present views are sound.

As to Colonel Malleson, his authority, of course, will not be cited either as that of a statesman or of a succesful general. But he comes forward as a witness of the state of native opinion in India which he gathered during a recent two months' visit to that country. All who have been in India will value as I do, the opinions gathered from natives in answer to leading questions by a European of rank with the well-known fixed opinions of this traveller. But supposing that all the evidence thus obtained during eight or nine weeks from (say) a hundred intelligent natives were genuine and reliable, I would venture to contrast with it the unbiassed opinions of the native press, of the *Hindu Patriot* of Calcutta, of native opinion in Bombay, and of many others which are loudly in favour of maintaining the independence of Afghanistan and of withdrawal from Kandahar.

IN EUROPE and America the Boers of the Transvaal States find sympathizers. The Dutchmen residing in New York have resolved to call a mass meeting in order to express sympathy with the Boers, to organise a Red Cross Society for the Transvaal, and sign a petition to England against the prosecution of the war. The New Jersey Senate has passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers.

NEWS have been received from South America to the effect that there was great slaughter in the battles previous to the capture of Lima. The Chilians burned Miraflores, Chorillos, and Baranco. The population of Lima remained quiet. The Chilians organised a municipal Government, and officers were temporarily placed over the different departments. Before Pierola's flight he directed the officers commanding the Peruvian ships to get away if they wished, but none attempted to do so, and on the surrender of Lima and Callao the ships were blown up or burned. Several forts were also blown up with considerable loss, it is said, to the invaders.

WE TAKE from a London paper the following account of the marriage of Miss Burdett-Coutts :

On Saturday the marriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts with Mr. W. Ashmead-Bartlett was celebrated at Christ Church, Mayfair. Only the nearest relatives and most confidential friends had received any intimation of the time and place, the intention being that the ceremony should be regarded as strictly private. The bridegroom, accompanied by Mr. Lacaita as his best man, arrived at the church precisely at half past eleven, and was shortly afterwards followed by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who, on her arrival, was received by Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., her cousin, and her three bridesmaids, the Misses Burdett, daughters of Sir Francis, and Miss Maria Keppel, daughter of Admiral Hon. Sir Henry and Lady Keppel. Her ladyship wore a robe of ivory white satin, her head being covered by a lace veil, and the bridesmaids wore pretty cream-white dresses. The religious service was performed by the Rev. William Cardall, M.A., incumbent, assisted by the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. Sir Francis Burdett gave his cousin away. We are informed that Mr. Bartlett has applied for and obtained Royal license to assume the name of Burdett-Coutts, and he will, therefore, in future be known as Mr. Burdett-Coutts-Bartlett. In compliance with the will of the Duchess of St. Albans, he will also have to make a similar application in respect of the name Coutts separately but it was the general wish of the Baroness and her family, that her husband should at once assume her name carrying with it the family title Burdett.

A TRAVELLER thus writes to a contemporary :

"At Allahabad I was much pleased to see the native post-men on bicycles. About 10 or 15 native post-men collect the mail from suburban mail receiving posts, and wheel them into the Post-Office on bicycles. I talked with one of the men, and he said, before his learning to ride the bicycles he had only Rs. 5 per month, but after learning he received Rs. 10. He said he fell hundreds of times in learning but he persevered and succeeded. This certainly seems to be turning science to good account.

THURSDAY, 17TH MARCH

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Ramporehaut says "that the yearly renewal of the licences for arms entail upon many so much trouble, expense and loss of time in visiting the head-quarters of districts which to them are situated a great way off, that it becomes desirable that Magistrates should send the licences to the applicants by post bearing, or the law might be so modified as to allow sub-divisional officers to grant licenses."

A CHINSURA correspondent bitterly complains of an order of the Divisional Commissioner, who has put up at Chinsurah, closing to the public all foot-paths, which run over the grass-field opposite to his house. These foot-paths lead to the river, which the people resort to for bathing and washing purposes from distant parts of the country as well as for landing goods and boating them for transport. They have now to take a circuitous route, which entails upon them much trouble and loss of time.

THERE IS an Institute at Saidpur on the Northern Bengal Railway, which comprises a Reading Room, a Debating Society, a theatre and concert room and which owes its existence and improvement to the fostering care of Captain W. A. J. Wallace, the manager of the Railway. Pundit Atmanund of Guzrat delivered an address at this Institute on the 5th instant on Vedic religion *versus* idolatry. The Pundit said the Yagyas performed by the Rishis of yore conferred the two-fold advantage of purifying the air and fertilizing the fields. The vapours from the flames of the oblation of fire and perfumes descended in rain and enriched the soil. Idolatry owes its origin to the practice of the deification of heroes like Rama and Krishna, and the pictures of those great men which in ancient times used to be put up to stimulate men to rival their goodness came to be afterwards worshipped as the images of God.

A CORRESPONDENT at Gossain Durgapur writes that lately a tiger was killed at a place called Daski in the Choadangah sub-division in a curious way. The beast had aimed at preying upon one of the two men, who were working a Sugar-cane-crushing mill there, and missing its aim fell on the mill which caught one of its legs. The animal was beaten to death by the villagers. Cholera has made its appearance in the place, but there are few fatal cases. The writer draws the notice of the sub-divisional officer to the practice recently adopted of throwing dead bodies into the river Kumar.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a full report of a public meeting held at the Hassan High School, Mysore, on the 5th instant for the purpose of concerting measures to give expression in a suitable manner to the loyalty and good will of the inhabitants of the Hassan district on the occasion of the installation of the Maharajah on the guddee as the lawful sovereign of Mysore. The meeting was numerously attended by the respectable European and native inhabitants of the station, official and non-official. Mr. P. N. Krishna Murti, Deputy Commissioner, was voted to the chair, and he addressed the meeting at some length on the momentous and joyous event which was about to occur in Mysore. The most important resolution passed at the meeting was that an address expressive of the people's joy at the installation of His Highness and of their gratitude to the British Government be drawn up and presented to His Highness at Mysore. A committee was then formed to carry out the above resolution and a deputation named to proceed to Mysore to present the address. Subscriptions were opened in the spot, which amounted to Rs. 645-8.

FRIDAY, 18TH MARCH.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows :

The "Holi" festival came off last Tuesday. Your readers are aware that this is an institution to celebrate the spring season. In the Punjab they tie yellow turbans round their heads and go in generally for yellow suits. There and all over the North West red seems to be the favourite colour, and a sort of red powder is thrown about on all directions with an almost maniacal mirth. Many of us, however, will be amused to learn that the carnival at Rome which occurs about this time is not unlike our "Holi" in some of its incidents. On such an occasion while walking along the pavement one does not unfrequently find himself covered all over with "white" (confetti) instead of "red" powder, and as the stranger looks up in his perplexity he is repaid by a volley of feminine looks from a window overhead and the young ladies seem to be literally convulsed with laughter over the victim of their merriment. The whole city of Rome is in a tumult of delight, monks gather round you on every side, and one beholds in the Chirstian carnival a clear imitation of the Roman Saturnalia.

WE WERE MISTAKEN in stating last week that Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee succeeds Mr. Kennedy as Standing Counsel. Mr. Phillips is now Standing Counsel, and has taken leave for eight months. Mr. Bonnerjee officiates for him.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF LONGEVITY. Babu Annund Chunder Bose of this town, formerly a clerk of the late Salt Board, has joined the majority after attaining the age of about one hundred years. He enjoyed pension for more than 40 years. His health was remarkable. Within a few months of his death he used to take his morning constitutional regularly, and to walk about two miles. He was a very intelligent man, knew English, Persian, and Bengali, and used to spend his time in literary studies.

KALAKAWN, the king of the Sandwich Isles, is about to pay a visit to Calcutta. It is not always that we have an opportunity of seeing a crowned head amongst us, and our readers will be naturally desirous to know something about the Royal visitor. To the uninformed imagination Kalakawn would appear as a sturdy savage decked with plumes, feathers and shells ; but in point of fact the sovereign of the Sandwich Isles is a thoroughly civilised person and is at the head of a Constitutional Government. He speaks English fluently and contemplates travelling in Europe. It is really wonderful with what strides civilization is advancing. Our readers will remember that Captain Cook, the celebrated navigator, lost his life in an encounter with a body of naked savages at Hawai, where Kalakawn has now established a Constitutional Government.

IT IS STATED that a Spanish priest lately declared from the pulpit that any sick person in the parish, who should have recourse to homœopathy, would, in case of death, be denied the rites of religious burial. "Boycott" the homœopath in heaven ! That's a grand idea.

IN COMMENTING on the letter of the British Indian Association to the Government of India on the coming Budget the *Indu-Prokash* says :

The very first point, alluded to in the Memorial, deserves very careful consideration. The Association gives there a very flat contradiction to the cry of some that Bengal, on account of its Permanent Settlement, has to be supported by the finances of the other parts of India. The Memorial gives the figures pertaining to this question and they convincingly show that the revenue of Bengal is not only enough to keep up its individual administration but is spent for the administrative purposes of the other parts of the country. This is of course a fact, which the opponents of a permanent settlement of land tenures in India *do* carefully overlook. Bengal has always been the milch cow. But this fact is always ignored in all controversies regarding the Permanent Settlement.

THE CAPITAL SENTENCE on the man Cooper for the murder of his wife at Jubbulpore has been commuted to transportation for life.

THE COMMITTEE of the Patriotic Fund have determined that an *average* of Rs. 300 is to be allotted for each European family, and an *average* of Rs. 200 or Rs. 150 (as the case may be) to each native family ; but that the Commanding officer or distributing Committee may give more to one family or less to another, according to the needs of each.

SATURDAY, 19TH MARCH.

WE ARE glad to learn that Her Majesty will shortly confer the insignia of the G. C. S. I, on his Highness the Thakur of Bhownugger, in recognition of the public spirit evinced by him in carrying through, and providing funds for the Kattywar State Railway. The greater portion of the capital required for this undertaking was supplied by the Thakur.

THE PIONEER states that a Waziri expedition has been sanctioned by the Government, and that orders have been issued for the assembling of a force at Bannu. Four thousand native troops only will cross the frontier into the Mahsud Waziri country ; but a brigade consisting of one regiment of British infantry, two regiments of native infantry, one regi-

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ment of native cavalry, one field battery, and one company of sappers will be held in reserve as a support.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE has "excellent authority" for asserting that the restoration of Kandahar to the Ameership of Kabul is an accomplished fact, in so far as negotiations can make it so. We gave the news last week.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following message from the Government of Bengal:

Following telegram received from the Resident at Aden is repeated for information of Government of Bengal. Telegram begins: Following telegram just received from Consul General Egypt, Cairo, March 14th. The following precautions have been taken in Egypt in consequence of outbreak of plague in Mesopotamia. Arrivals from Persain Gulf subject to seven days quarantine or fifteen days in cases of sickness on board the ships which have communicated with ships from Persian Gulf subject to like provisions. Vessels going to Mediterranean ports with clean bill of health may, if no suspicious incident has occurred during the voyage and their sanitary condition be satisfactory, traverse the canal in Quarantine at Tor. Vessels from Syria to be admitted only after medical inspection and favourable report. Telegram ends.

Information has been since received that in consequence of the appearance of the plague Kerbela and Nejif and neighbourhood have been placed under quarantine.

WE CONGRATULATE Mr. Martin Wood on his election as an Honorary Member of the Cobden Club. He has done much in elucidating the mysteries of Indian economy.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL has directed that horse breakers shall not be allowed to use the maidan without the payment of a fee of Rs. 50 per annum.

IN REPLY to a correspondent we have the pleasure to state that the bust of the late Babu Ramgopal Ghose has arrived and will be shortly put up in the Town Hall.

A CORRESPONDENT from Gossain Durgapore writes that a supervisor of the census work in Thanna Kolapole of the Choadanga Sub-division gave out that the Government had given him an iron bracelet with instructions to challan those men, whose hands were suited to the bracelet, and that he released these men on the payment of a certain sum. The Police being informed of the man's proceedings arrested him and he is now in the lock-up awaiting trial. Another enumerator of Sumbhoonuggur is in custody for extorting money.

WE HAVE received a sample of paper manufactured at the Upper Indian Paper Mills opened by the enterprising Munshi Newab Jugul Kishore of Lucknow. The mill has just commenced business and the sample before us is its first production. As it is it is a fair specimen of paper for rough work. We are assured that when the larger mill commences work and the manager has more experience of his business paper of superior quality will be turned out. This we believe will be the case from the sample before us. Much, however, will depend upon the selling price and we are not told at what price will the paper of which a sample has been received be sold. We have every reason to believe the undertaking will prove a success.

THERE were 286 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 12th March, of which 55 were from cholera, 6 from small-pox, 71 from fever, 24 from bowel complaints, 3 from accidents and suicide, 23 from pthisis and asthma, 14 from convulsions, 15 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Ten children were still-born, and 56 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year. Twenty-nine persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 24. The average of daily mortality was 41·5.

WE ARE requested to invite attention to an advertizement of the Sahitya Sanmilani Sabha of Jaydebpore founded by Kumar Rajendranarain Roy of Bhowal. It will be seen that several distinguished Bengali scholars of Calcutta have been added to the Committee.

WE HAVE RECEIVED another letter from our correspondent FAIR PLAY in reply to our comments on his last communication. As he says nothing new in refutation of our criticisms, we are sorry we cannot afford space for a further controversy on a subject, which does not interest the bulk of our readers. We have had enough of the subject, and those who at all care for it will have been able to form their opinion from what we and our correspondent have written about it.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XIV. Part I. 1881. 2. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for December and January 1881. 3. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Part I. No. IV. 1880. 4. Ditto Do. Part II. No. IV. 1880. 5. An Analysis of Thomas Reid's Inquiry into the Human mind on the principles of common sense with notes and an appendix. By W. C. Fink, second edition. 6. Address delivered by the Hon'ble Arthur Wilson, Vice-Chancellor, to the senate and graduates of the Calcutta University, at a convocation for conferring degrees on the 19th March 1881. 7. London Statesman for February 1881. 8. "India"—a lecture delivered at Meerat, By Fred. Fanthome.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 11th March.—The Armistice with the Boers has been very generally criticized throughout the country. Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, disavowed the British asking for an armistice, and believed the same originated with President Brand, of the Orange Free State. Mr. Gladstone expressed a hope that the Kandahar Debate would take place on March 24. It is stated that the Russians intend to form a trans-Caspian Government, the seat of which will be situated at Bami with an advance post at Askabad.

13th.—In the House of Commons last night the Government demanded urgency in bringing before the House the question of supply. Sir Stafford Northcote said that the matter required further consideration.

14th.—The assassination of the Czar has caused a great sensation throughout the whole of Europe.

15th.—The English Court has gone into mourning for one month on account of the death of the Czar.

15th.—Both Houses of Parliament have voted addresses of condolence to the Queen and the Duchess of Edinburgh on the untimely death of the Czar. The Transport *Chupra*, with reinforcements from India, has arrived at Durban. Sir Evelyn Wood has been instructed to prolong the armistice with the Boers until the 18th instant. One thousand, men from the Orange Free State have joined the Boers.

16th.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question, said that the Government would not undertake to instruct the Viceroy of India to waive or postpone any measure which might be thought requisite in respect of Kandahar, pending the result of the debate. On Mr. Stanhope's motion Lord Frederick Cavendish, Financial Secretary to the Tresury, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Government intended the introduction of a Bill to release India from her obligation to reply (query repay) the 1879 loan of two millions. The Government intends to pay India during the current year half a million, irrespective of the sum due from India on account of the loan.

16th.—The House of Commons have agreed to the motion, without a division, to grant India £5,00,000. Mr. Gladstone repeated that it was intended to introduce a Bill to release India from repaying the two-million loan of 1879. The remainder of the five millions will be paid in yearly instalments of £500,000 each. Government, he said, had decided upon five millions as the amount to be paid to India, not as a proportion of the whole expense of the Afghan war, which was thirteen millions, but in fulfilment of the promise to give a substantial contribution. The grant, though not absolutely necessary to India, would relieve the Indian Exchequer, and strengthen her credit, and would, moreover have an excellent political effect.

18th.—The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that it had been intended to complete the evacuation of Kandahar by the 15th April, but the Amir had requested the British to postpone the evacuation until he had made arrangements to take over the City and Province.

18th.—Mr. Childers' proposed reforms in our Army Organisation, which were submitted to the House of Commons on the 3rd instant, have been generally approved of. The latest advices from Natal state that the transport *Booldana* with reinforcements from Bombay has arrived at Durban. The armistice with the Boers has been further prolonged until the 21st instant.

St. Petersburgh March 18th.—The Russian Government has issued a circular despatch to its representatives abroad, which is of a pacific nature. It states that the policy of Russia has been fully developed externally, and that the protection of her honour and maintenance of her security will alone divert her attention from the primary work of internal development.

Paris, March 18th.—A French loan of one milliard has been covered twenty-fold.

Constantinople, March 18th.—The Ambassadors of the Powers now recommend Greece to accept the proposals made by the Porte in October last in solution of the frontier question, which were that the frontier line should start north of Volo, proceeding south of Larissa, Metzova, and Janina, and terminate at the mouth of river Arta. In addition to this the cession of the Island of Crete.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 24th Inst., at 7 P. M.

Subject: Relation between Heat and Electricity.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 26th Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject: Tests for the Salts of Potassium. Sodium.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1881.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

XXXII.

FROM the time of the Permanent Settlement it has been the policy of Government to encourage the exchange of pottah and kabulyat between zemindar and ryot. It has been wisely held that many of the evils connected with the management of landed property in this country would disappear, if the exchange of leases were common among the landlord and tenant. The authors of Act X. of 1859 attached the greatest importance to the interchange of leases, and allowed both landlord and tenant to bring in suit for the enforcement of the same. The Rent Commission, however, seem to entertain a different idea on the subject, and would blot out contract, and leave every thing to custom. They remark: "The majority of the tenancies in Bengal and Behar depend upon custom rather than contract. However suitable a law requiring contracts of tenancy to be made in a particular form may be for a community in which the idea of contract, being early developed, rapidly permeated all classes, we think that it is not equally suited for a community over which custom exercises a powerful influence, whilst more admiration is accorded to the ingenuity with which a contract is broken, than to the honesty which respects its binding force. The Legislature of 1793 directed its efforts to the introduction of written engagements between landlord and tenant, and the Regulations of that time contain more than one homily upon the advantages that would surely accrue to both parties from the use of such written engagements; but neither party was in the least persuaded or converted: and finally a law was rescinded in which neither party saw sufficient benefit to himself to induce him to enforce it against the other. The little use made of the provisions of the existing law, which enable the ryot to sue for a pottah or the landlord for a kabuliyat, goes far to show that the *race of landlords and tenants in Bengal has not much altered its mind on this point since the time of the Permanent Settlement.* The experience of the Registration Offices indicates that writing is commonly used in the creation of *new* tenancies, and we think it more advisable to leave the adoption of writing to its natural growth, which will no doubt be encouraged by the spread of education amongst the cultivating classes, than to force upon the people a law fashioned according to Western rather than Eastern ideas." We admit that the interchange of written engagements between landlord and tenant is not general in this country, but it cannot be denied that it is coming into vogue and is on the increase. It is not quite correct to say, as the Rent Commission say, that the practice is observable only in the case of new tenancies. In Eastern Bengal it is now much more general than it was ten years ago, whether it be an old or new tenancy. A new purchaser every-where generally makes it a point to exchange written engagements. When a new settlement of rent is made, both landlord and tenant for the sake of mutual security agree to an exchange of leases. If the facility for the registration of agricultural leases had been adequate, we believe their interchange would have been more frequent. Far from encouraging it the Rent Commission would, however, throw every abstacle in its way. They have omitted from the draft Bill the provisions of the existing law relating to ryots being entitled to pottahs, and landlords being entitled to kabuliyats, and the procedure for enforcing the rights so declared. They say: "We have just observed that very little use has been made of these provisions by those for whose benefit they were intended. This observation was more particularly concerned with their use as a means of reducing to writing the conditions regulating the relation of landlord and tenant. There is, however, another purpose for which they might have been used, that is, as a means to obtain an authoritative settlement of some essential question connected with the tenancy and in dispute between the parties there—the rate of rent, for example or the quantity of land held by the tenant. The landlord may contend that the ryot holds twenty bighas of land, while the ryot declares that he has but *fifteen*. Year after year the contention is renewed. The landlord threatens a measurement, which the ryot, afraid of a venal *Amin* and a varying pole, desires to avoid. A bribe to the *gomashtah* or compliance with some petty cess defers the final settlement of the question

for a year; and the following year it arises again perhaps deterring the ryot from going to his landlord's *kachari* to pay his rent, lest he should be subjected to a demand the justice of which he will not admit. Or some fields in the ryot's holding are by him maintained to be second class rice land and assessable with the prevailing or usual rate for land of this class, whilst the landlord avers that they are first class rice land and should pay a higher rent. At every rent day the point is discussed; and in a country where any discussion is prone to beget a wrangle, seldom conducted with a seemly choice of expressions, an amount of irritation is kept up, which is not in harmony with the friendly relations which should exist between a landlord and his tenantry. It is very desirable that facility be afforded for the ready settlement of questions like these which are constantly arising in this country, more especially in consequence of the absence of boundaries and fences and the want of an exact survey upon an uniform standard. It might have been thought that the landlord in the first case could easily have the question settled by tendering a pottah and demanding a kabuliyat for twenty bighas; and the landlord in the second case by tendering a pottah and demanding a kabuliyat for the field, as first class rice land: but if the land turned out to be nineteen and a half bighas instead of twenty, or one of the fields was found to be of some middle class kind of land, the suit, according to the decision of the highest tribunal in India, must fail and the parties be sent away, the real question in dispute unsettled, and their feelings roused and embittered by litigation. Thus these provisions of the existing law have become ineffectual for the only purpose for which the people cared to use them and for which they might have been beneficially used. While omitting what has been found useless in practice, we have endeavoured to supply the want thus indicated by experience. Section 151 of the Draft Bill accordingly allows either landlord or tenant to use it for the determination of any such questions which may arise between them. A copy of the decree passed in the case will have all the effect of a pottah or kabuliyat upon the point which the parties themselves wish to have determined." But the difficulties, which are now experienced, might have been remedied in the same way as that proposed by the Commission without annulling the system of pottahs and kabulyats. The exchange of written engagements would be a boon to both the zemindar and ryot, and it is to be deeply regretted that it should be practically put a stop to just as the system was developing itself. The real object of the Commission seems to be to abolish contract in the regulation of agricultural relations in this country. The ryot is to be considered a free agent in all matters of life but in that which affects him most, we mean his occupation. He must be kept perpetually in the leading strings of custom. He is to be outlawed in land contracts. This is really monstrous, and we are surprised that the Bengal Government favours this idea. We cannot believe that the Government of India or the Secretary of State will deliberately ignore the law of contracts in the regulation of the relations between the zemindar and the ryot.

THE COST OF THE AFFGHAN WAR.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper containing further correspondence relating to the estimates for the war in Affghansthan gives a full statement of the total cost of the war, partly audited and partly estimated. With a view to enable Her Majesty's Government to determine what amount should be contributed from the imperial treasury towards the expenses of the Affghan war the Secretary of State for India in a despatch dated the 23rd September last instructed the Government of India to issue a notification to the effect that all claims of every description, in connection with the war, shall be submitted at once to the respective Military Controllers in the three Presidencies, and that none will be entertained if brought forward after a specified date, say the 31st of December next, unless sufficient cause is shown for the delay. His Lordship further enjoined that all possible efforts should be made to obtain accounts from the Paymasters and the Officers of the Commissariat, Transport, and Supply Departments, who have to account for money advanced to them for the purposes of the war, as well as to expedite the audit and classification of the accounts when received, and the requisite clerical aid should be sanctioned for this purpose. Complete returns it was urged should be rendered of payments, of whatever description, made from Civil Treasuries for military purposes during the years 1878-79, 1879-80, and 1880-81. The Government of India answered this despatch by their letter dated the 26th October, 1880. They prepared the estimate on the following hypothesis:

First.—That, until our future permanent military frontier position is settled and occupied, all extra expenditure for the troops which continue upon a war footing, beyond our old frontier, is part of the cost of the war:

Second.—That upon this basis the war expenditure may be expected to continue to the end of the current financial year:

Third.—But that no expenditure within our old frontier (excepting that upon the frontier railways), incurred after the end of the current month of October, should be attributed to the war:

Fourth.—That our military expenditure in the Year 1877-78 may be taken, for purposes of comparison to be a fair measure of our normal military expenditure before the war.

They estimate the net cost of the war, including that of the frontier railways, at about 21 crores of rupees, or 17½ millions sterling, as follows:

	Rs.		£
Net military expenditure proper ..	15,77,71,000	@ Is. 8d.	13,148,000
Frontier railways ...	5,90,03,000		4,917,000
Grand total ...	21,67,74,000		18,065,000
Deduct excess revenues from telegraphs and railways attributed to the war ...	68,00,000		567.000
Estimated net cost of the war ...	20,99,74,000		17,498,000

They made the following observations upon this account and estimate:

(1.) Our object being to make as correct a calculation as possible of the cost of the war, we have converted all the sterling expenditure upon the war into rupees, at the rate of Re. 1=1s. 8d.

(2.) We have included the whole civil and political expenditure beyond the frontier during the war.

(3) The estimated cost of the frontier railways does not include the sum of Rs. 76,98,000,=£641,500, expended, or to be expended, on the completion of the Jhilm-Rawalpindi section of the Panjab Northern State Railway; because, under the orders contained in paragraph 4 of Lord Cranbrook's Despatch No. 54, dated 19th February 1880, this amount is being recorded, in the Finance and Revenue Accounts; under the head 32, *Railways*.

(4.) It will be easy for your Lordship to deduct any portion of the estimated remaining monthly cost of the war if you deem it expedient to close the account of the expenditure to be attributed to the war, upon any hypothesis other than what we have assumed.

(5.) On the one hand, we have made no allowance for the proceeds sale of surplus stores and animals on the return of our army into its quarters within our frontier: on the other hand, (i) without detailed inquiries, which will take time, we are quite unable to frame any estimate whatever of the capital value of the pensions, in excess of the average incidence of such charges, which will result from the war; (ii) we have not specially provided for the cost of the extra British troops temporarily upon our hands, owing to their earlier despatch to India after the defeat at Maiwand; and (iii) we have estimated no further expenditure from the Home Treasury excepting upon the frontier railways. We are disposed, however, to think that a better aggregate estimate cannot now be made than the total which we have named.

They thus concluded:

The Military Accounts, classified and audited to the end of July in India, and of August in England, contain the following record of the net expenditure on the war:—

		In India £	In England. £	Total. £
1878-79 Fin. & Rev. Acct. No. 57	...	600,109	76,111	676,220
1879-80	...	4,595,300	174,480	4,769,780
1880 81	...	1,623,116	38,016	1,661,132
Total	...	6,818,525	288,607	7,107,132

or, if the sterling expenditure be converted into rupees at 1s. 8d, Rs. 7,16,49,000; so that, if our estimate is correct there remains, apart from the cost of the frontier railways, net, Rs. 8,61,22,000 yet to be recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, under the head 36, *Army*. We are doing all that we can to expedite this process.

The distribution of the record of the cost of the frontier railways is equally uncertain. We do not expect that this record will be completed before the year 1882-83.

Upon this estimate Mr. Gladstone has proposed to contribute from the imperial treasury five millions as England's share of the Affghan war expenses. He has not evidently included the Railway outlay, though the frontier Railways would not have been constructed but for the war. His grant amounts to about 40 per cent. of the actual war expenditure. He proposes that the two millions already advanced from the English Treasury on account of the Affghan war should be remitted and that the remaining three millions should be paid in six annual instalments in repayment of the sterling debt in England. This contribution, it will be thus seen, will not materially assist the Indian revenue, but we thank Mr. Gladstone for recognizing the justice of India's claim. We have not asked for it as a charity, but as a matter of right, and the vote of Parliament has vindicated our right.

THE FACTORY BILL.

WE have a high respect for Lord Ripon as an honest and conscientious ruler, and are therefore quite willing to accept his disclaimer that he did not pass the Factory Bill under Manchester pressure. In the debate on the Bill at the last sitting of the Vice-regal Council His Excellency remarked: "His Excellency could only say for himself that, having come out here not very long ago from England, no motive of that kind had anything whatever to do with the support he gave to the Bill, and that he felt it his duty, in the office which he had the honour and the great responsibility of filling, to look at such questions mainly from an Indian point of view, and to regard all subjects in the interests of this great country with whose Government he was connected. He could truly say, therefore, that that was the motive which guided him in the support which he had given to the Bill." His Excellency then went on: "The subject was not a new one to him. It was one with which he had been occupied in England for a long time since the commencement of his public life, certainly not in the interests of the manufacturers, but in those of the working classes. He himself believed that the practial result of legislation on the subject had been beneficial to the manufacturers as well as to the labourers; at all events the fears entertained in the beginning by the manufacturers in England, and which were very similar to those now entertained in India, had completely died away, as he knew from long and intimate intercourse with manufacturers in his own part of the country; and he could not help thinking that if the Bill was worked, as he trusted it would be worked, it would be found to place no injurious restrictions on manufacturers in this country, while it would afford a reasonably fair protection to the children of the working classes, and as regards the fencing of machinery, to all persons employed in mills of any description. That was the sole reason why he gave his support to the Bill, and he should be exceedingly grieved if any notion got abroad that the Government of India, in this respect, were in the least degree influenced by a mere desire to meet any wish, if such wish did exist, on the part of manufacturers in England, to place restrictions upon their competitors in this country. That was not the view he took at all events, and he was quite sure that none of his colleagues were influenced by it in their support of the Bill. He regarded the measure entirely upon its merits, and he believed it would be found to confer great benefits upon both classes—the employers and the employed." We repeat we accept His Excellency's declarations. We are quite willing to believe that His Excellency has acted

in this matter wholly from benevolent motives. As he explained in his speech, His Excellency, as a Yorkshire man used to take a personal interest in the well-being of the working classes in England, and taking the conditions of manufacturing industry to be the same in India, he has thought proper to urge the enactment of the Factory Bill in the interest of the working classes of this country. While we give the fullest credit to HisExcellency for the purity of his motive, we take leave to question the propriety of making a compulsory law for all India on the subject. There may be good and valid reason for a law of that kind for factories of a certain class in Bombay; enquiry has shewn that they do stand in need of legislative interference, but no such enquiry has been instituted in Bengal, and no case has, therefore, been made out for intervention in Bengal. On this point Mr. Kennedy spoke out boldly and logically. In answering Mr. Kennedy Mr. Grant practically admitted the fact that the law was not wanted for all parts of the country. He said that "a Commission of Enquiry had sat at Bombay, and taken a great deal of evidence and discovered the existence of some abuses. There had been no such commission on this side of India, and it was quite possible that if there had been it would not have discovered the abuses which existed in Bombay; it was also very possible that in some of the inferior factories, the management, if not so bad as in Bombay, might have been found to be no better. He, (Mr. Grant,) had himself visited some well regulated factories which he must say were not open to any such objection, but that would hardly afford any proof that no restrictions were needed in some of the inferior factories." Thus it is admitted that there has been no enquiry made in Bengal—the statement about "inferior factories" is wholly an assumption—and yet Bengal and Bombay are put on the same level. It is a commonly received maxim of legislation that no law should be made without a clear and proved necessity; no such necessity exists in Bengal as regards the regulation of factories, and yet it must be subjected to high pressure legislation for the sake of fancied equality. If differences do exist in the state of things in the different provinces, why should they all be brought down to one dead level? Mr. Grant said: "The term"permissive"had a very seductivesound signifying a sense of fair dealing and adaptation to local circumstances which gained popular favour. But it must not be forgotten that permission to some meant additional restrictions to others, and in no case was it desirable to permit what the law declared to be wrong. If it was wrong that children should be worked in India more than a certain number of hours on one side of India the same check should be applied in another part of the country where children were also employed under similar conditions. These were some of the considerations which prevailed with the select committee in recommending that the operation of the Bill should be made compulsory or universally applicable." But is differentiation in legislation unknown in this country? Were not Madras and British Burma exempted from the Vernacular Press Act on the protest of their local Governments? Does not the Arms Act, another example of the permissive character of legislation, give discretion to the local Governments to exempt particular areas and particular classes from the operation of the Act? Why then talk of invidiousness and inequality in giving discretion to the local Governments to extend the Factory Act? That discretion would have been exercised equally by the Bombay Government and the Bengal Government, and if the former should have considered it necessary in view of the state of things there to enforce the Act, it would have simply carried out the intentions of the legislature. There would have no inequality in the eye of the law—for the law would have been permissive in all cases—though there would have been very properly differentiation in its administration. But there is something else. Indigo and Tea manufactories have been exempted from the Act, while the whole brunt falls upon the cotton factories. How is this inequality to be explained? Is it because indigo and tea manufactories are owned by Europeans and the cotton mills chiefly by natives, or is it because Manchester does not care for the former, but feel vastly interested in the working of the latter?

In a vast continent like India, which is inhabited by groups of people at different stages of civilization, broad enough to distinguish them into distinct communities, justice and policy alike dictate that it would not be true statesmanship to bring them down to a dead level for the purpose of practical administration, and while the leading principles of British rule have very properly been the same throughout the British territories in India, in practice due allowence is made for local peculiarities, conditions and idiosyncracies in devising means for the attainment of the common end. This differentiation is unavoidable in the exigencies of practical administration for a population of two hundred millions, differing so much in the elements of progress, in the conditions of material advancement, in temperament, and in industrial economy. We repeat that when distinction is practically made between the different provinces in the application of laws and principles of administration, it could not retard the cause of general progress, if in the application of factory legislation it were restricted to that province the peculiar conditions of which had apparently suggested it. Bengal, we cannot too often say, does not require legislative interference of this kind. Here the mills are chiefly confined to the manufacture of jute product, in some cases they are employed for the manufacture of cloth and paper, and from the enquires we have been able to make we are satisfied that the instinct of self-interest has had sufficient influence upon the mill-owners in Bengal in dealing with the operatives in a generous and kindly spirit, that the hours and conditions of work are not such as to tell against the health of the labourers, adults or children, that far from producing detrimental effects the system of factory labour in Bengal has induced regular habits among the operatives, and by furnishing them with means has enabled them to pursue a higher standard of living and comfort and necessarily of health, and that the harmony, good will and good feeling which now subsist between the employers of labour and the labourers are the best evidence of the satisfactory working of that system.

But it may be urged that if the conditions of manufacturing industry in Bengal are such as not to require legislative interference, then it may be said to be already working on the lines of the new Bill, and that if such be the case, the Bill cannot do it harm. But those who say this forget that in this country power is too frequently liable to abuse, and that intriguing men are not wanting who find it not unprofitable to set man against man and class against class. We submit we do not object to the detailed provisions of the Bill; what we deprecate is the spirit of discord and dissension which it will foster in both the employer and the labourer, and the clog which it will put upon the springs of industry. The manufacturing enterprise in India is new, its development is of the most vital importance to the cause of material progress in this country, the life-problem is daily becoming difficult of solution here, and the establishment of jute and cotton mills as centres of industry is regarded as a most valuable aid in facilitating the solution of that problem, and any measure which would act directly or indirectly as an impediment to the free working of that useful and beneficent agency must be considered as inimical to the best interests of the nation.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

THE strongest argument brought forward in favour of the remission of the cotton duties is that it has cheapened cotton goods and thus benefited the consumer. On this point we have made some enquiries and are in a position to state that the cotton goods have not cheapened in consequence of the remission of the duty and that the consumer has not therefore in the least benefited by it. The following statement gives the prices of goods from January 1879 to February 1881, consisting of yarns not higher than 30*s*:

		January 1879.			February 1879.			March 1879.			April 1879.			May 1879.			June 1879.			July 1879.			August 1879.			September 1879.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Grey Shirtings	6lb	3	1	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	3	0	3	1	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0
Ditto	7lb	3	4	0	3	5	0	3	5	0	3	5	0	3	5	0	3	2	0	3	5	0	3	6	0	3	6	0
Ditto	8½lb	3	12	0	3	14	0	3	15	0	3	14	6	3	14	6	3	11	0	3	12	0	3	11	0	3	11	0
Ditto Madapm.	24lb	4	10	0	4	13	0	4	14	0	5	0	0	5	4	0	4	2	0	4	5	0	4	5	0	4	5	0
Ditto	3lb	1	7	0	1	7	0	1	7	0	1	7	0	1	6	0	1	7	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	6	0
Ditto	3½lb	1	11	0	1	11	0	1	11	6	1	12	0	1	11	0	1	12	6	1	10	6	1	11	0	1	11	0
Ditto	4lb	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	11	0	1	11	0	1	12	0	1	11	0	1	12	0	1	12	0
Ditto T. Cloth	4lb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Ditto	7lb	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	1	0	3	12	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	3	2	0	3	2	0

		October 1879.			November 1879.			December 1879.			January 1880.			February 1880.			March 1880.			April 1880.			May 1880.			June 1880.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Grey Shirtings	6lb	2	15	0																							
Ditto	7lb	3	7	0				3	0	0																	
Ditto	8½lb	4	0	0				3	8	0																	
Ditto Madapm.	24lb																										
Ditto	3lb	1	7	0																							
Ditto	3½lb	1	8	0				1	10	6	1	12	0														
Ditto	4lb	2	3	0				1	10	6	1	11	6														
Ditto T. Cloth	4lb	2	6	0				2	4	0	2	4	0														
Ditto	7lb	3	0	0				2	4	0	2	7	0														

		July 1880.			August 1880.			September 1880.			October 1880.			November 1880.			December 1880.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Grey Shirtings	6lb	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0									
Ditto	7lb	3	8	0	3	7	0	3	8	0									
Ditto	8½lb	3	8	0	3	10	0	3	11	0									
Ditto Madapm.	24lb																		
Ditto	3lb	3	5	0	3	5	0	3	5	0									
Ditto	3½lb	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	6	0									
Ditto	4lb	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	8	0									
Ditto T. Cloth	4lb	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	0									
Ditto	7lb	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	6	0									

Duty on Grey cotton piece-goods, containing no yarn of a higher No. than 30s, was remitted by notification, dated 13th March 1879, and that on Raw Cotton remitted under No, 16 dated 18th March 1878.

There have of course been fluctuations in price from time to time according to the state of the market, but there has not been as a rule any appreciable change. Compare the prices both before and after the remission of the duty, and you will find that it has not sensibly affected the market. The consumer has not thus benefited by the reduction of the duty. It is only the manufacturer, who has profited by the change. Practically the Government of India by surrendering the revenue derived from the old duties has only made a present of it to the Lancashire manufacturers. No wonder that the people of India should complain of this measure as most unfair, one-sided and unjustifiable. It shews that the Government has looked only to the interests of Manchester, and lost sight wholly of those of the people of India. This point has

been so fully argued in the letter of the British Indian Association on the coming Budget, which we noticed two weeks back, but we will not repeat what has been already said. We wish simply to shew that the remission of the duty has not lowered the prices of the cloths affected and has not thus benefited the consumer.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION AND EXPENDITURE IN BENGAL.

THE Report on Municipal taxation and expenditure in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1879-80 has just been published. It is an interesting document and deserves more than a passing notice. The progress and working of the municipalities in this country cannot be too carefully watched. "Municipal institutions," said Lord Northbrook in reply to the address presented to him by the Ajmere Municipal Committee on the occasion of His Lordship's memorable visit to that city in November 1875, "are somewhat new in India, and cannot be expected at once to have the same vigour which they possess in England, where they have existed for hundreds of years. I am sanguine myself that they will be of much use: but the members of municipalities should proceed gradually and cautiously; they should be careful to keep their expenses within their means; and they should abstain from imposing heavy taxes upon the people." Such was the opinion expressed by a Viceroy who felt a deep and sincere interest in the welfare of the teeming millions of India. The proceedings of our municipalities should be judged by the principles laid down by Lord Northbrook.

Of course, the working of the Calcutta Municipality is noticed at great length in the Report before us. The views expressed therein are merely an abstract of those contained in the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution on the last annual administration report of the Municipality. As we discussed that Resolution in detail in these columns at the time it made its appearance we need not repeat what we then said. In this article we will confine ourselves to the mofussil municipalities. The number of Municipalities under Act V. (B. C.) of 1876 during the year under review was 193 as compared with 191 in the preceding year. Of these 193, 25 were first class municipalities; 99 second class; 67 unions and 2 stations. The total number of Municipal Commissioners was 2,242 against 2,227 in the preceding year. The number of European Commissioners, we note, shows a decrease from 523 in 1878-79 to 515; but the number of native Commissioners increased from 1,704 to 1,727. The number of official Commissioners fell from 558 in 1878-79 to 555 in 1879-80, while the number of non-official Commissioners rose from 1,669 to 1,687. The attendance of the Commissioners, we are told, was on the whole satisfactory, and many evinced an active interest in the affairs of their respective municipalities. This is a good sign. The Report, however, does not throw any light on the real working of the Mofussil municipalities. Most of these, it is well known, are perfect shams, being guided entirely by the official element. Very few Municipal Commissioners in the interior possess any real independence of character. They cannot oppose the wishes of the official chairman. Remembering the fate of poor Lalchand Chowdhri of Chittagong, they naturally consider that discretion is the better part of valour, and say "ditto to Mr. Burke." It is all very well to say that many of the Municipal Commissioners evinced an active interest in the affairs of their respective municipalities; but we should like to know whether care was taken to select men possessed of real independence of character as Municipal Commissioners, and whether they were encouraged to express their opinions with perfect freedom. The present system of rotation every three years operates also as a check upon independence. As a Commissioner is liable to go out every three years, if he wishes to retain his seat, he must win the good will of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, but this he cannot do, if he asserts his independence. Will it be believed, as we are told, that in a first class municipality, not very far from the metropolis, some of the independent Commissioners dare not act according to their own convictions, lest by doing so they should offend the Vice-Chairman, and thus lose their seats? The elective system was in force in the three municipalities of Serampore, Burdwan, and Krishnaghur. The Report before us says that the system did not work satisfactorily in Serampore; but no explanation of the cause of the failure is offered in the Report. We are not told who was responsible for the unsatisfactory working of the elective system in Serampore. Were the elected Commissioners or the official element to blame? Nothing is said about the working of the elective system in Krishnaghur. We are, indeed, unable to account for this omission. As regards the working of the elective system in Burdwan, the Report quotes the following remarks of the Magistrate and Chairman of the Municipality:—"The elective system has now been in operation in this municipality for a period of four years, and appears to be gradually attaining popularity and favour with the towns-people. There has been an increase during each successive year in the number of voters attending the polling stations, the candidates themselves exercising every effort to obtain a seat on the committee. The Municipal Commissioners greatly appreciate the dignity of their office, and have given evidence of their appreciation by a more regular attendance at meetings and by the warm interest which they manifest in the administration of the affairs of the municipality." The elective system may then be said to have become fairly successful in Burdwan; and if similar success has not attended its working in Krishnaghur and Serampore there must be some good reason for it. It is the bounden duty of the Government to enquire and find out the real truth of the matter. The elective system should gradually be extended to all first-class municipalities in Bengal.

The total sum available for expenditure by the various municipalities during the year was Rs. 26,51,154. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 22,59,179, and the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 3,91,975. The total income from taxation showed an increase of Rs. 38,293 over the income realized in 1878-79. Revised assessments of the house-tax yielded an increase of municipal income. Some fresh imposts were levied during the year under report. A tax on carriages and horses was introduced in the municipalities of Barisal and Beerbhoom. In the municipality of Serajgunj the levy of a tax on horses and ponies was sanctioned on the recommendation of the Commissioners. In certain municipalities in the district of 24-Perganahs, the rate of fee for the registration of carts was revised. The incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population living within municipal limits was 10 annas, and the incidence of municipal income from all sources per head of population was 12 annas and 1 pie. We have said above that the total municipal expenditure in Bengal in 1879-80 amounted to Rs. 22,59,179 during the year under report. This shows an increase of Rs. 1,04,776 over the figures of the previous year. An analysis of the various items composing the total expenditure would be both interesting and instructive. The cost of establishment absorbed Rs. 1,74,194 and the collection charges Rs. 55,860. The cost of establishment in first class municipalities was less than in the previous year by Rs. 137, while the charge for collection increased by Rs. 1,752. In second class municipalities also there was a decrease in the cost of establishment to the extent of Rs. 212, but a rise in the cost of collection by Rs. 2,081. In unions and stations the cost of establishment increased by Rs. 406 and Rs. 626 respectively. The total cost of maintaining the police force employed in the various municipalities, and unions and stations during the year was Rs. 5,73,377 against Rs. 5,46,430 during the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 26,947. Increased cost was incurred on account of police in the municipalities of Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly and Chinsurah, Serampore, Utterpara, Howrah, Krishnagore, Suburbs of Calcutta, Dacca, Commilla, Patna, Gya, Durbhanga, Chupra, Monghyr and Bhaugulpore. It is worthy of note that the largest increase was in the Suburban Municipality. In first class municipalities the police absorbed 20·25 per cent. of the annual income, in second class municipalities 34·76 per cent., in unions 54·72 per cent. and in stations 13·81; the average in all grades of Municipalities taken together being 25·97 per cent. Thus the establishment and collection charges and the cost of maintaining the police absorbed upwards of 8 lakhs of rupees or more than one-third of the total municipal income, while the amount expended during the year for purposes of conservancy and cleansing was Rs. 4,25,724, and the expenditure under the head of sanitation and drainage only Rs. 59,604; and that under education Rs. 24,387. It appears that during the year the Dacca and Ranaghat Municipalities suffered heavy losses by the dishonesty of their tax-collectors and other ministerial officers. To check these frauds as far as possible, all Commissioners of Divisions have been directed to satisfy themselves that in each municipality in their division a proper system existed for checking registers of collections and for seeing that all collections were duly paid into the treasury and that all balances and remissions were carefully examined and accounted for.

There is one point connected with municipal expenditure, which is not touched upon in this report, we mean the encroachment made by the Provincial Government upon municipal revenues. The following charges have of late been thrown upon the Municipal Fund: 1. Pay of establishment of District Magistrate and Sub-divisional Officer (Municipal clerks) under section 74 of Act 5 of 1876. 2. Pay of burning ghat mohurors for registering deaths. 3. Pay of Municipal Clerk for registering births and deaths. 4. Pay of vaccinators. 5. Contributions to Hospitals and Dispensaries, which are now made over to Municipalities by Government orders. 6. Subscriptions to schools of all classes. 7. One percent commission to Government for keeping municipal money in Government treasuries. 8. Repairs of imperial roads passing through Municipalities. Thus the Government instead of helping the municipalities is seeking to relieve the provincial revenue as much as possible at their expense. It is the same game all over. The Imperial treasury is encroaching upon the provincial treasury and the provincial treasury upon the municipal treasury. We are of opinion that the Mofussil municipalities should strongly protest against this spoliation.

EMPEROR ALEXANDER II.

IT has been well said that in Russia despotism is tempered by assassinations. The late Emperor was particularly the aim of the assassin's foul hand. As a contemporary says, on the 16th of April 1873, the Emperor was fired at as he was getting into his carriage. That time his life was saved by a workman, who thrust aside the pistol, and was afterwards ennobled for what he had done. The very next year, on the 6th of June, Berezowski, a Pole, fired into the Czar's carriage. His Majesty was driving at the time with the Emperor Napoleon. Both Sovereigns escaped unhurt. The subsequent attempts at the Czar's life are well known. The same writer says that the late Czar was the third Emperor of Russia in the space of hardly more than one hundred years, who has been murdered. Peter III, the grandson of Peter the Great, was murdered, falling a victim to the machinations of his wife, the Empress Catherine. Her son Paul was assassinated by the men who put Alexander on the throne. Talleyrand said that for the Czar to be killed by his son was the method of Russian succession. So it is not Eastern monarchs only, who ascend to the throne through pools of blood. But it is strange that though Emperor Alexander II was a large-hearted ruler, who did much to improve the condition of his subjects, and to extend the glory of Russian arms, he did not escape the venom of malice and spite. His biographer in the *Men* of the *Time* says that his early education and associations fitted him more for civil than military duties. For the first seven years he was under the gentle sway of his mother, the daughter of Frederic III of Prussia, but it was soon changed for the discipline of military governors and tutors. The substitution of the stern regimen of the barrack-room for the more genial influence

of domestic life, we quote the biographer, "proved so irksome to the future Czar, that he enfranchised himself from them at the earliest possible *period and sought* in travel and the society of *the female members of his mother's family, the softening influences of intellectual* culture and taste. This predilection for civil, rather than military life was opposed to all the traditions of the Russian Court. Gloomy forebodings prevailed respecting the future prospects of the Crown Prince, whose succession, it was feared, might possibly be disputed by the old Muscovite party. Their half-barbarous, half-soldierly predilections found a more suitable object in Nicholas's second son,—the Grand Duke Constantine, and such an amount of antipathy and distrust grew up between the two brothers, in consequence of this preference, as to become the subject of general remark, and even of quarrels. Upon one occasion Constantine, who was Admiral of the fleet, carried his animosity so far as to put his brother under arrest—a piece of tyranny which the Emperor Nicholas reproved, by subjecting Constantine to the same punishment. The late Czar looked with so much apprehension at the growing differences of his two children, that in 1843, upon the birth of Alexander's first child, he required Constantine to take an oath of fidelity to the heir to the throne. Again, in his last illness, he called his children to his dying couch, and on making over to Alexander the imperial throne, obtained from both a solemn promise to remain for ever closely united, in order to maintain the peace and happiness of their common country. The Czarewitch on this occasion declared his intention to enter on the Government of the empire in the presence of the Ministers and the Estates, and was immediately proclaimed Emperor under the name of Alexander II." The reader might recollect the graphic and brilliant account of the coronation of the Czar from the pen of Dr. Russel in the *Times*. Little did the world then dream that the new Czar would signalize his reign by vigorous reforms at home and a spirited foreign policy abroad. Alexander's first act, we again follow his biographer, was to issue a manifesto to the nation, notifying his accession, and declaring in general terms, his intention to uphold the glory of the empire as it had been upheld by Peter, Catherine, Alexander, and his late father. He at the same time summoned General Rudiger from Warsaw, and conferred on him the command of the Imperial Guards, until then held by himself. He renewed the powers of his plenipotentiaries at Vienna, and through them announced his adherence to the declaration made by Prince Gortschakoff on behalf of his late father. On the return of peace, one of the first steps taken by Alexander II, in the direction of reform, was the reduction of the army to the lowest limits compatible with the dignity and safety of the empire. Vigorous efforts were made also to place the national finances on a firmer basis, and to promote commercial prosperity. But the greatest reform of all was his emancipation of 23,000,000 human beings from the bondage of serfdom. On the 3rd of March 1861, an Imperial ukase proclaimed the liberation of the serfs, on certain conditions. A period of two years was assigned for the settlement of terms, with regard to the quantity of land to be ceded, and the rent, labor, or purchase money, to be paid for it. In February 1864, the same boon was conferred upon the Polish serfs with a view to weaken the influence of the Polish nobility who owned the greater part of the land, and were consequently all-powerful. As regards education great efforts were made by the Emperor to place the State Colleges on a level with the best educational institutions in Europe. A still more notable reform, however, was the inauguration of elective representative assemblies in the provinces. Although a man of peace His Imperial Majesty was carried to aggressive wars by the irresistible power of the military party, which was in the ascendant in his court. Under his rule the wave from the North descended on the plains of Asia, sweeping away vestiges of old States, and coming in close contact with the borders of British dominions. In Europe the Russian hordes crushed Turkey. Thus the Russian flag was triumphant everywhere. The Emperor did all he could to ameliorate the condition of his subjects, to extend the possessions of Russia, to strengthen her military position, to improve her finances, to advance the national literature, and to sow the germs of constitutional government, and yet he was not able to conciliate the extreme section of his countryman, known by the name of Nihilists. He has fallen a victim to their conspiracy. His fall must have produced a thrill of horror throughout the civilized world. It remains to be seen how his successor will shape his policy. He was known to be opposed to the moderate policy of his lamented father. His sympathies are more with the French than with the Germans. He has immense power for good as well as evil, for on him will chiefly depend the future of the international relations of Russia with the leading nations of Europe and Asia. The responsibility of power it is to be hoped will moderate his imagination.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

His Excellency the Viceroy and suite left for Simla last Tuesday night. Although His Excellency had expressed a wish that he should leave privately, still the leading members of the European Native communities spontaneously came forward to shew him their respect. We sincerely hope that his recollections of Calcutta, though his stay was brief, will be found to be not altogether unpleasant.

We hear that the census returns of Calcutta have been totalled, and that the result is that the population of the town is much the same that it was when the census of 1875 was taken. So the population of Calcutta has been stationary during the last five years!

On Saturday last the Annual Convocation of the Calcutta University was held in the Senate House, Mr. Vice-Chancellor Wilson in the chair. After distributing the degree certificates and medals the Vice-Chancellor addressed the audience. He dwelt with satisfaction on the results of the last examinations, and then impressed upon the young students assembled the importance of pursuing knowledge for its own sake. He also touched upon the life-problem in India. The Vice-Chancellor's address was pertinent and modest.

We give a prominent insertion to the following communication anent the famine-sufferings of the people of Kurdistan:

"Rev. Geo. Hormizd of Kurdistan has received letters and high testimonials from a Nestorian Patriarch as well from the British Consul at Kurdistan and several eminent men, such as Bishops of Bombay and Madras, all corroborating the sufferings of the people of Kurdistan. Since the commencement of Russo-Turkish War, and afterwards from the extreme drought and famine and partly owing to the Kurds, a wild tribe, who infest in vicinity of these villages, and making constant attacks upon the poor people, robbing them of all they possess.

The sufferings have been so severe that no human tongue could describe.

Thousands have died and thousands existing upon wild plants—and many villages are reduced to ruin. Therefore the Rev. Hormizd, who especially came down to India, to appeal to the sympathizing and generous hearts to the people of this country without distinction of caste or creed for some substantial aid to alleviate the wants and sufferings of his countrymen, now respectfully begs to lay his countrymen's cause before the public in general."

We heartily support this appeal. Rev. Mr. Hormizd has come to India on a mission of mercy, and we sincerely hope that the charitably-disposed public will second his benevolent efforts. Charity knoweth no distinction of country, colour, or creed; it is the cause of suffering humanity which calls for help, and we hope those who can render help will not withhold their hands.

The Rent Bill Conference invited by the British Indian Association was concluded last Wednesday. The delegates co-operated with the Association in a very fair spirit. The Committee of the Association are now engaged in drawing up their reply to the Government requisition. Some of the delegates may return to settle the draft-reply.

We have received the prospectus of a new paper entitled the *Sheffield Express* projected by Messrs. Routledge and Wilson. The editorial management will be in the hands of Mr. James Routledge, and the business management in those of Mr. James Wilson of the *Indian Daily News*. We do not express a conventional wish when we say that we wish the project every success. We have great faith in Mr. Routledge's literary ability, honesty of purpose, warm sympathies, and generous feelings towards the people of this country, and we have no doubt that these will find a voice in the columns of the *Sheffield Express*.

We take the liberty to give the following extract from a private letter which we have received from a friend in England:

I am told that the Bengal Rent Bill has definitively been shelved by the Secretary of State. Lord Hartington would seem to have taken this determination not so much from his personally entertaining an opinion adverse to the principle of the Bill as from his inability to apprehend its full scope and estimate its results. The schemers, therefore, who endeavored to get the measure passed by a *coup de main*, although defeated for the present, will doubtless again attempt to pass the confiscation clauses, when the bill, which is being framed by the Lieutenant-Governor, is brought out. I trust, therefore, that agitation in India on the subject of those clauses will be kept up with zeal and energy, so as to enlighten the public in this country on the iniquitous nature of the proposed legislation. Under present circumstances it seems hopeless to interest the public in a discussion here of the questions involved in the Rent Bill. But agitation in India is not unheeded in the India Office and Lord Hartington, who seems to be a prudent man and who has had an opportunity, in the Afghan war estimates, of estimating the value of the assertions and opinions of certain high Indian Officials, will probably pause before he sanctions a landlaw recommended chiefly by the officials in question, whilst that law is strongly and loudly condemned by the people in India. He would, at all events, be induced to weigh carefully the objections raised by you.

The following notification appears in the last *Calcutta Gazette*:

The 14th March 1881.—Whereas His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has created a new zillah, viz. the District of Bankoora, it is hereby notified that so much of the Notification of the 6th April 1880, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th idem. as relate to the amalgamation of the District Judgeships of East Burdwan and West Burdwan (Bankoora) is hereby cancelled.

With the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, under section 5. Act VI of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor appoints Baboo Brojendro Coomar Seal, B. L., to to be District Judge of Bankoora.

Under section 18, Act X of 1872, the Lieutenant-Governor also appoints Baboo Brojendro Coomar Seal to be an Assistant Sessions Judge in the Sessions Division of Burdwan.

The above orders shall have effect from the 1st April next.

We thank Sir Ashley Eden for redeeming his promise. We do not, however, quite understand the designation of Assistant Sessions Judge. It is quite new in Bengal. We are not aware what powers are wielded by the Assistant Sessions Judge under the Criminal Procedure Code. Perhaps it is intended to give Babu Brojendra Kumar Seal full Sessions powers by-and-bye.

The British Indian Association has received the following letter from Mr. John Dacosta anent the investment of the surplus of the subscriptions raised in this country for the payment of the election expenses of Mr. Fawcett:

16 *Mansion Place* Queen's Gate,
London S. W. 9th February 1881.

My dear Sir,—I received a letter from Mr. Fawcett dated 30th January saying: "I find that after payment of all the election expenses at Hackney, there is a balance remaining of the funds sent from India of about £350 and in accordance with the wish of the subscribers, I shall be very much obliged if you will have it invested in the same manner as the balance of the old fund was in the names of Professor Cowell, yourself and Sir C. W. Dilke." I have accordingly invested the said sum, which Mr. Fawcett subsequently handed to me in India 4% stock in the joint names of myself and the gentlemen above mentioned, to be used for Mr. Fawcett's election expenses on the next occasion.

Believe me yours very truly,
(Sd.) J. Dacosta.

Hon'ble Kristodas Pal.

We are requested to publish the following letter from Mr. C. J. O'Donnell:

Dear Sir,—In your recent review of the year 1880 you mention my letter to Lord Hartington on "*The Ruin of an Indian Province*" as one of the influences calculated to affect legislation in regard to the tenure of land in a manner unfavourable to the landlords of Bengal. I should regret if such were the case. My object was to draw attention not to any shortcomings in the law itself, but to maladministration of it in one of the three great territories that constitute the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

As to the land question in Bengal Proper and chiefly in Eastern Bengal I am most clearly of opinion that the proprietors of land use their rights with justice and moderation, at the same time that it very frequently happens that they have the greatest difficulty in collecting rents. There are

exceptions, but when a zemindar is oppressive it is the fault of the administration and not of the existing land-law, which is one of the justest in the world. If the law is moderately enforced real wrong-doing to the tenantry is impossible, and it is most happily the fact that in Bengal Proper the local officials—chiefly civilians of the competitive era—enforce our admirable law with justice and consideration for the rights of all persons having an interest in the land.

It is well known how greatly agrarian relations in Behar differ from those of Bengal. The points of difference, however, are not in any way connected with the provisions of the law, for in both provinces they are the same, but are to be found in the fact that an old-world school of officers has allowed the law to remain a dead letter in Behar till twenty years after it was passed.

All the talk we hear about the great reform in Behar, that is to result from the new Land Act, is a folly of follies. What can the Behar tenant have better than fixity of tenure and fair rents assessed by the Civil Courts? That he has already as far as legislation can give it him. It is only disobedience of that law by certain high-placed officers that has prevented the Behar tenantry from being as well-to-do as I am glad to say their fellows in Bengal generally are.

I hope I have now corrected a misapprehension of the object of my letter to the Secretary of State, which I do not wish to leave unexplained.

In conclusion, I would venture to give the zemindars of Bengal a piece of advice and that is to sedulously segregate themselves from those of Behar. The latter, in spite of their wealth and many dignities, are very bad company for honest proprietors to find themselves in. They have a Landlords' Association of their own at Patna, and it would be good policy in the landlords of Bengal to invite them to restrict their activity to it. They have been appearing a good deal too often in purely Bengali meetings. I am sure you will not suspect me of any desire to break up the Indian people into hostile factions, but the principles of a wise Home Rule and local treatment of local questions apply to Bengal as well as to Ireland.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
C. J. O'DONNELL.

Jessore, 10th February 1881.

We thank Mr. O'Donnell for this letter. As his recent pamphlet is believed, rightly or wrongly, to have whetted the agitation against the land laws of Bengal, we hail with pleasure his admission that the "existing rent-law (of Bengal) is one of the justest in the world." And even as regards Behar he admits that the depressed condition of the Behar peasantry is not due to defects in the law, but to defects in its administration, but the Government proposes to change the law and not to improve the administration. It is therefore necessary that Bengal and Behar should unite and make a combined effort, lawfully and constitutionally, to resist arbitrary and violent changes in the substantive law. This combination from a national point of view is a pleasing sign of the times.

THE Press Commissionership is abolished. We have received the following unauthenticated message from the Press Commissioner's office on the subject:

Calcutta, March 15th.—The Government of India has decided to re-organise the system, under which official information has of late been distributed to the Press, through the Press Commissioner's Office. In accordance with this decision Mr. Lethbridge, the Press Commissioner, will retire from Government service from the 15th instant, when the new office-arrangements will come into force, the distribution of news being carried on, as during the greater part of the last twelve months, through a department of the Secretariat of the Government of India.

All communications should continue to be addressed—Press Commissioner's Office, Simla, from the 15th March.

We believe a small establishment will be kept up under the control of the Home Office for the supply of news to the Press. Mr. Lethbridge has been pensioned off; he will receive a special pension of Rs. 4000 per annum. We must say that Mr. Lethbridge becomes the chief sufferer under the new arrangement. He was a rising officer of the Education Department, and if he had not been allured to the diplomatic service by his appointment to the Press Commissionership, he would have by this time secured a high position in his own department. He, however, served the Government loyally and faithfully. He is a sincere friend of the people of India, and we hope he will be in a position in England to help them with his facile pen.

THE GOVERNMENT that would not save Indian religious endowments from "waste and spoliation" from scruples of conscience has reconciled it to its conscience to appoint a Christian Missionary, Dr. Hœrnle, as a Professor in the Presidency College and acting Principal of the Calcutta Madrassa. The conscience of our Government seems to be very elastic.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON has been touring through Kolapur. He received several addresses, in reply to one of which he thus noticed the Kolapur conspiracy: "They had alluded to a circumstance which had recently caused considerable sensation wherever Indian newspapers were read, *viz.*, the misdemeanour for which a few misguided men had just been tried and sentenced. Now His Excellency was well aware that nowhere was less importance attached to this matter than in Kolhapur itself. Nor did it ever seem to him that the case bore other than an insignificant political aspect, but to the general public it had doubtless seemed serious, from the unwarrantably grave colouring given to it in some of the local prints. Probably in all places there are to be found knaves and fools; and when the knaves are punished, the fools cannot be allowed to escape. The machinations of a few mischievous malcontents had thus brought otherwise harmless people into trouble recently in Kolhapur. All, however, was now happily over, and no further insurrectionary molestation was to be apprehended." Sir James Fergusson was right. It was a few knaves and fools that hatched the conspiracy.

EVERY DAY proofs are accumulating that the Legislative Councils are shams. The other day General Warre, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, in speaking of the Game Preservation Bill, said: "I think it right to remark that having opposed the two first readings of this Bill, and notwithstanding the very pertinent remarks of the gentlemen, who have just addressed the Council, in which I fully concur, I withdraw my opposition to the Bill as I see the majority of the Government are in favour of it, and I do not think it right that a member of the Government should continue to oppose what the Government itself is desirous of introducing." A valiant soldier like General Warre would not have assuredly retreated from his original position without good and valid reason. Possibly a hint had been given to him gently that a Government officer should not be in opposition to a Government measure. Mr. Ravenscroft, a Civilian member of the Council, plainly told his colleagues that they were bound to register the decrees of the Secretary of State. He was in charge of the Cotton Frauds Bill, which had been considerably modified in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of State. Mr. Ravenscroft said: "The Bill was framed exactly on the instructions of the Secretary of State for the amendment of the Cotton Frauds Act, and when the Select Committee met they had nothing to do beyond seeing that the amendments were in accordance with the orders. He did not think this was an occasion when any objection to the principle of the Bill could be entertained, because his Excellency the Governor, or his Excellency the Governor-General, would not feel justified in doing what the Secretary of State had expressly desired should not be done, namely, anything more than alter the statute book on the points mentioned." Of course this was too broad an admission for the new Governor of Bombay to swallow, and Sir James Fergusson thought it proper to put in a ryder in the following terms: "His Excellency the President said he might perhaps point out that undoubtedly the Council possessed a certain discretion: The Secretary of State could not order the Council to pass a law, though he ordered the Government to introduce a Bill: and, of course, it was competent for hon. members to oppose the Bill, and the Council at large had a perfect right to refuse to pass it, if they liked? There was no doubt about that." But was Sir James Fergusson quite sure that he was right? If the Secretary of State could force the Government to introduce a Bill, he could also force it to pass it, for the Government have a standing majority in the Legislative Councils, and however the non-official members may fret and frown, they are simply nowhere. If the Government is determined to carry a measure, it can do so *nolens volens*. We repeat that these Councils are unmitigated shams.

WE CONGRATULATE the projectors of the Bengal Banking Corporation Limited on the success they have already achieved. Their first year's operations shew that it already commands the confidence of the Native public. It appears from the report, which is lying before us, that the Directors have sold 10,641, shares aggregating Rs. 406,410; the paid-up capital amounts to Rs. 35,062, and the deposits to Rs. 45,408-6-1. The investments in Government securities, goods, promissory notes and bills at the Bank and at the Agency represent Rs. 54,043-14-9. The interest on Government securities &c., during the year amounted to a little less than Rs. 6000 after deduction of interest paid to depositors. The total expenditure was Rs. 13,804, out of which the sum of Rs. 7239-9-6 was transferred to preliminary expenses. The profit and loss account shews a profit of Rs. 145-12-5. The Directors of the Bank are good and practical men, and deserve public confidence.

ON THE recommendation of the Faculty of Law the Syndicate of the Calcutta University have proposed the appointment of Babu Upendranath Mitra to the Tagore Professorship of Law for the term of one year, from the 1st of September next, the subject of his lecture being "the Law of Limitation and Prescription in British India, including Easements." We have heard a rum story about this, and it is worth repeating. An undergraduate, seated on the steps of the Presidency College, asked, "where is Easements? I have read of India including the Burmese Peninsula, but I cannot find Easements in my text book." "You are a fool for your pains," derided a second with much merriment, "Easements is no country." It means the relief which the Government of Lord Ripon is to afford to British India from the troubles brought on it by Messrs. Lytton, Strachey & Co." "That cannot be," objected a third, with a great show of logical precision, "for what can Babu Upendranath Mitra know of the relief which Lord Ripon has in his mind? Besides, the subject is law, and the meaning must be that the Babu is to point out in what respects there may be less law-making in future." "No," burst forth a fourth, "you do not understand law language; the sentence is in the most learned or Syndicate style, meaning "The Law of Limitation, Prescription and Easements in British India." "But do participles in the most learned style play leap-frog like us?" At this moment the bell rang, and the boys hurried to their class-room.

OUR MORNING contemporaries seem to be enthusiastic in their praise of the administration of the Chitpore Tramway. The *Englishman* states that for the past three weeks for which the Chitpore line has been open to traffic 4000 cars have carried not less than 120,000 passengers, and that notwithstanding this immense traffic there have been only two accidents, an old beggar had his arms broken by a car, and a boy had his foot crushed by another car. Of course this is nothing, for says our contemporary, "these accidents are in themselves quite of an ordinary kind, and the Tramway cannot be greatly blamed for them." Neither the "old beggar" nor the boy had certainly any business to come across the cars, and if they had not the good sense to avoid it, they ought to have paid for their foolishness with their lives. But have there been only two accidents? How many carriages have suffered from collision? Not a word is said about this. As for the accident to Raja Shourendromohun Tagore's carriage, according to our contemporary it does not matter, for "if the Tramway officers were in fault, the Raja will doubtless bring their liability home to them, and the case will serve as a useful example and warning." But whether the Raja will bring a suit for damages or not, the accident did occur, and it is a fact that he had a narrow escape with his own life. Will our contemporary say that this accident would have occurred whether the tramway was in existence or not? Then thewriter says, "from the first, Mr. Yonnan, late Superintendent of Police, has been employed solely as a Supervisor on the Chitpore line. His duties, we believe, are to check anything like reckless or furious driving, to prevent the obstruction of traffic, to see that conductors are careful and civil, and, in fact, to look after the comfort of the public generally." But are the conductors

and drivers "civil" to the public? Do not the overzealous among them ply the whip very freely and smartly on the backs of poor carters, and did Mr. Younan's supervision prevent these pranks on their part?—though we must do them the justice to say that latterly they have abated their zeal in this respect. Even the Police do not do their duty, for in other cases they would have immediately arrested the person, who had thus broken Her Majesty's peace, but we have not heard a single case in which they have made such an arrest on view of the offence. We hope the Police are not scared away by the presence of Mr. Younan, their former master. We are told that the Tramway Company have wisely "called in the help of the Police authorities, and have invited them to take any measures they choose in the interests of the public. As a result Superintendents Lamb and Blong have had an opportunity of addressing the drivers and conductors as to their duties and responsibilities; and necessary orders have, we believe, been issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police to enforce the precepts of his subordinates. To aid, as far as possible, in the supervision, the Tramway Company will supply the Police Superintendents with free passes." We have said that the Police have not hitherto done their duty, and we do not know whether the presence of Police officers in tramcars will materially improve matters. But may we ask who will pay for the Tramway Police? Why should the ratepayers of Calcutta be made to pay for them? And lastly the *Englishman* says, "to one class of the public we are bound to say the Tramway must continue objectionable; we refer to the carriage-using class, and this, we believe, the native gentlemen living in the north of the town rather keenly feel. The rails in the Chitpore Road make driving so unpleasant that many gentlemen have ceased to use it. This is a great deprivation, but they will not, we trust, forget on the other hand the immense convenience and comfort the Tramway is to the masses of their fellow-countrymen, and on that ground not make too much of their own personal discomfort." The Chitpore Road is a public high-way. It is the main artery of the Native town. Carriage-using people cannot avoid it, but they must forego it for the sake of the dividends of the Tramway Company. What a consolation to them! The Chowringhi people would not have the line on the middle of their road, but they cannot be accused of selfishness. It is the carriage-using people of the Northern Division only, who are selfish! Pedestrians, the very "mass", who cannot afford even the luxury of a lift in a tramcar, suffer more than carriage people, for they apprehend danger every moment. Further, the whole of the cart traffic on the Chitpore Road is in jeopardy. It is the trade, which thus suffers, but no notice is taken of this. Then we are told that the cars at the terminus at Bag-Bazar block the way both day and night, though they be not in motion. That part of the road is used as a carriage depot. Why don't the Police and the Municipal executive look to this obstruction?

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., District Medical Officer, Leominster, testifies, as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption:—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed Consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit, and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The Sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow sportsmen." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah, Street, Calcutta.

☞ Beware of other worthless imitations.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 19th March, 1881.

There has been no improvement in the condition of our commercial markets and transactions, which continued to be almost at a stand-still except in one or two export articles.

Import.—Piece-goods,—the inactivity of this market was aggravated by the intervention of Dole Jattra Holidays, which prevailed almost throughout the week, and nothing of importance has transpired.

Yarns.—Continued dull.

Exports.—Jute has been in better request and prices have recovered to some extent, in consequence of a better demand having sprung up since the last few days for its manufactures and prices for bags have advanced 3 to 4 Rs.

Oil-Seeds.—Have rather been in less request.

Rice.—About 40,000 bags of 2 Mds. each found buyers of the following kinds at the rates quoted below:—

Ballam	...	...	1-10	@	1-15
Mooghy old	...	...	1-11	,,	1-13 6
Kheeari	...	...	1 5	,,	1-6
Raree	..	...	1-6	,,	1-12
Kazla	...	...	1-3	,,	1-5

Prices for some kinds have slightly declined and for others there is a tendency to fall.

MONETARY.

There has been no change in the position of money during the week either for demand, interest, or discount.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Were very steady during the period and the following rates ruled at the close:—

4%	...	...	101-1	to	101-4
4½%	...	..	109-14	,,	110

JOINT STOCK-SHARES.

Jute industries have continued to be favorable, prices advancing.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Executive Engineer, Dacca	15	12	0
Bibigunge Reading Club, Dinapore	3	6	6
Secretary to the Mela, Goalando	11	4	0
His Highness the Moharaja of Burdwan	13	4	0
Moulvi Mohamed Mozahar, Katuk	20	0	0
J. N. Chuckerbutty, Palkot, Ranchi	13	4	0
D. S. Sathaya Esq., Nagpore	13	4	0
Locomotive Superintendent, Somastipore	3	8	0
M Rungia Naido Esq., Sarun	3	5	0
Pundit Joynarayan Vijapy, Patna City	20	0	0
Baboo Khetturmohan Paulit, Soorjeepore	3	5	0
,, Bissiachurn Chatterji, Berhampore	6	10	0
,, Samsoondar Chuckerbutty, Dhoubri	1	13	0
,, Jodukrishna Dey, Tehree	13	4	0
,, Ramtaruck Ghose, Agra	16	8	0
,, Bamachurn Banerji, Sealkote	10	0	0
,, Kulipodo Chuckerbutty, Chittagong	13	4	0
,, Kadarnath Chuckerbutty, Kandooah School	1	0	0
,, Soseevoosun Ukil, Koshtia	6	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*March* 16, 1881.

GENERAL.—Baboo Satya Tarun Mookerjee, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector in the Chota Nagpore Division, is posted to the district of Hazaribagh.

Mr. E. B. Harris, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mymensing, is transferred to the District of the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The services of Mr. C. A. Wilkins, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

Moulvi Abdool Ghuffoor, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 4, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 21st December last.

Mr. F. Wyer C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 24th ultimo.

Mr. R. L. Mangles, V. C., C. S., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for four months.

Mr. W. Macpherson, District and Sessions Judge, Cuttack, who returned from furlough on the 8th instant, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Nuddea, during the absence, on leave of Mr. P. D. Dickens, or until further orders.

This cancels the orders of the 22nd ultimo, appointing Mr. F. W. V. Peterson to act as District and Sessions Judge of Nuddea.

Advertisements.

Notice.

Wanted a Head-master for the Municipal H. C. English School at Basirhat in Basirhat Sub-Division, District 24-Pergunnahs on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem.

None need apply who has not passed the B. A. Examination.

KEDARNATH DUTT,
Sub-Divisional Officer, and Secretary,
Basirhat Municipal School.

NATIONAL LIBRARY.
BISSWAS & SONS.
BOOK-SELLERS, STATIONERS & PUBLISHERS
No. 70, *College Street Calcutta.*

Supplies English, Vernacular and Sanscrit Books at publishers' rates adding 3 per cent. for Commission and supplies other articles on moderate terms.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed Tenders are invited up to noon of 30th instant for landing and for breaking 4,00,000 (four lacs) cubic feet more or less of Stone Ballast and for supplying the same quantity of Stone Ballast broken so as to pass freely through a ring of 2½" diameter in any direction, delivered at Bagbazar or Neemtallah Depots during the Official year 1881-82.

Tenders must be submitted separately (I) for landing, (II) for breaking and (III) for supplying Stone Ballast broken to guage, and the rates quoted at per 100 cubic feet. A receipt of Rs 500 (five hundred) deposited as earnest money with the Treasurer to the Corporation, must accompany each tender.

For the proper fulfilment of his contract, a successful tenderer must sign a deed duly stamped and registered at his own expense within three weeks of acceptance of tender. In case of failure, earnest money will be liable to be forfeited without further notice.

Copies of specification and conditions of contract may be had on application to the Superintendent of Stores, from whom any further information may be obtained.

RAJCHUNDER GHOSE,
Superintendent of Stores.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Friday next, the 25th March, at 3-30 p.m.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To consider the Municipal amendment Bill.
2. The Chairman to apply for leave of absence on medical certificate.
3. The Chairman to move that Mr. H. L. Harrison be elected a member of the Town Council, and of the Standing Committees.
4. The Chairman to submit for confirmation Proceedings of the Town Council at Special Meetings held on the 17th, 24th and 26th February and 5th March and of a Meeting held on the 5th March.
5. The Chairman to lay on the table Proceedings of the Assessment Appeal Committee held on the 26th February.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

সাহিত্য-সমালোচনীসভার বিজ্ঞাপন।

নিম্ন লিখিত মহাশয়গণ জয়দেবপুরস্থ শ্রীযুক্ত কুমার রাজেন্দ্রনারায়ণ রায়ের প্রতিষ্ঠিত সাহিত্য-সমালোচনীসভার অধ্যক্ষ কমিটির সভ্য হইলেন। এই কমিটির কোন সভ্য কোন বাঙ্গালা গ্রন্থ বাঙ্গালা ভাষার উন্নতি কি শ্রীবৃদ্ধির অনুকূল জ্ঞান করিয়া সম্পাদকের নিকট পত্র লিখিলে, সভা ভিন্ন ভিন্ন স্থানের পুস্তকালয়ে কিংবা বিদ্বৎসমাজে বিতরণের জন্য সেই গ্রন্থের বহুখণ্ড ক্রয় করিয়া লইবেন, অথবা অন্যপ্রকারে গ্রন্থকারের সাহায্য করিবেন। এইরূপ পুরস্কার বিতরণ কিংবা সাহায্যদানে সম্পাদকের পূর্ব্ববৎ অধিকার থাকিবে এবং সম্পাদকও উল্লিখিত অধ্যক্ষ কমিটির অন্যতম সভ্য বলিয়া পরিগণিত হইবেন।

অধ্যক্ষকমিটির সভ্য।

শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু রাজকৃষ্ণ মুখোপাধ্যায় এম এ, বি এল।
,, ,, চন্দ্রনাথ বসু এম এ, বি এল।
,, ,, বঙ্কিম চন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায়।
,, ,, অক্ষয়চন্দ্র সরকার।
,, ,, ইন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়, বি এল।
,, ,, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ বিদ্যাভূষণ, এম এ।
,, ,, রজনীকান্ত গুপ্ত।
,, ডাক্তার রাজেন্দ্র লাল মিত্র, রায়বাহাদুর, সি, আই, ই,
,, রেবারেণ্ড ডাক্তার কৃষ্ণমোহন বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।

ঢাকা, জয়দেবপুর
২৮এ ফাল্গুন, ১২৮৭

শ্রীকালীপ্রসন্ন ঘোষ,
সম্পাদক।

বান্ধব সম্পাদক শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু কালী প্রসন্ন ঘোষ প্রণীত
"নারী জাতি বিষয়ক প্রস্তাব" মূল্য ১৷৷০ টাকা, ডাক মাশুল /১০
ও "প্রভাত চিন্তা" দ্বিতীয় সংস্করণ মূল্য ৸০ ডাক মাশুল /০
কলিকাতা ৫৫ নং কলেজ ষ্ট্রীট ক্যানিং লাইব্রেরিতে প্রাপ্তব্য।
বান্ধবের কলিকাতাস্থ গ্রাহকবর্গ আমার নিকট মূল্য দিলেই সম্পাদক পাইবেন।

শ্রীযোগেশচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Bengal Branch

Members, Subscribers, and the Public are informed that from this date all subscriptions and contributions will be received, and all payments made, by Mrs. Lindstedt, Hon. Treasurer, 9, CliveRow, Calcutta. All other correspondence relating to the Society should be addressed to the Rev. A. J. Bamford, B. A., Hon. Secretary, 136, Dhurrumtollah, Calcutta.

M. S. KNIGHT.

15th March, 1881.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed Tenders will be received up to noon of the 5th Instant for the supply of the under-mentioned to res during the 2nd quarter of 1881.

Article numbered 1, to be delivered at Nimtollah or Baug Bazar depot and artieles numbered 2 and 3 at the Entally stores, one-fourth of the quantity noted below on or before the 25th April and the balance in equal monthly supply on or before 30th June.

Tenders may be submitted either separately for each of the items (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) noted below, or for each of the classes numbered 1, 2 and 3. In either case they must each be accompanied with earnest money of Rs. 100 one hundred.

A successful tenderer must sign a deed for the proper fulfilment of his contract duly stamped and Registered at his own expense, within three weeks of acceptance of contract. In case of failure earnest money will be liable to be forfeited without further notice. Samples of stores can be seen and forms of tender and of contract had, on application to the Superintendent of Stores, from whom any further information may be obtained :—

No. of Class	Description.	Quantity
1	(*a*) Best Mirzapore sand stones in pieces of 3 ft. or more by 12 inches in breadth by 4 inches in thickness	5000 Rg. ft.
	(*b*) Do. Do. ...	5000 „
	(*c*) Do. Do. ...	5000 „
	(*d*) Do. Do. ...	5000 „
	Rate per foot run.	
2	(*a*) Soondree wood shafts (cut to template supplied) in length 9′ 6″ by 3½″ by 1½″ inches	300 No.
	Rate per each.	
	(*b*) Do. in length 11ft. by 3½ inches by 3 inches	40 „
	Rate per each.	
	(*c*) Soondree planks 14ft. by 14″ average width by 4½″ to 5″ in thickness.	
	Rate per each piece.....	200 „
	(*d*) Soondree spokes 2ft. 2 inches by 2″ by 3 inches.	
	Rate per each	2400 „
3	(*a*) Sisso wood naves 11 inches diameter by 12 inches long smallest diameter and shortest length to be taken, ends to be cut square to the axis.	
	Rate per each.....	105 „
	(*b*) Sissoo wood fellows cut to an outside radius of 2 ft. 2⅜ inches and inside radius of 1 foot 10⅝ inches and to be 2 ft. long by 3¾ inches by 3 inches.	
	Rate per each.....	2500 „

R. C. GHOSE,
Superintendent of Stores.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 409 of 1877 [wherein Hurrychurn Seal, and others are plaintiffs and Doyalchund Seal, and others are defendants] by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale room in the Court House on Saturday the 9th day of April next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the undermentioned properties.

Lot No. 1.—All that half part or share of and in all that lower roomed brick-built Godown together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by admeasurement three Chittacks more or less situate at and being No. 12 Khongraputty Street in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded in the manner following, that is to say on the North by the tenanted house of Obhoychurn Mullick and others, on the South by a godown of Bindoomoye Dassee, on the East by the dwelling house of Juggur Nath Babu and on the West by Khongraputty Street.

Lot. No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of tenanted land or ground containing by admeasurement five cottahs, five chittacks and four feet more or less situate at and being No. 72 Punchanuntollah Lane in the Town of Calcutta and bounded on the North by the tenanted house of Kallachund Pyne and others, on the South by the tenanted land of the late Oddoyto Churn Burral, on the East by Punchanuntollah Lane, and to the West partly by the tenantted house of Boycuntonath Burral and partly by the tenanted land of Toolseedass Dutt.

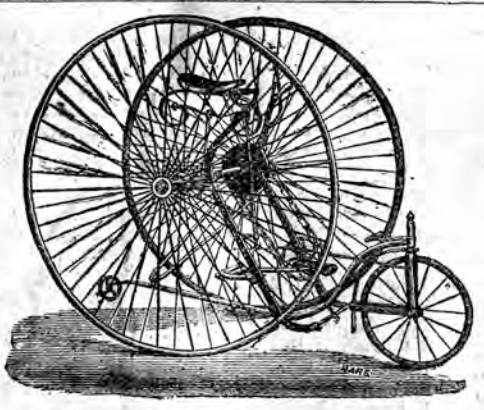
Lot. No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement one cattah twelve chittacks and twenty feet more or less situate at and being No. 131 formerly No. 86 Old Boytuckhana Bazar Street in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded as follows, that is to say on the North by Puttuldangah Street, on the South by the tenant house of Moorallydhur Dass, on the East by Old Boytuckhanah Road and on the West by the tenanted house of Choytunchurn Mullick.

Lot. No. 4. Also all that piece of parcel of tenanted land or ground surrounded with a brick-built wall containing by admeasurement five cattahs eleven chittacks and sixteen feet more or less situate at and being No. 1. Russick Serang's Lane in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded as follows that is to say on the north by Russick Serang's Lane, on the South by the tenanted house of Gopalchunder Bhuddur, on the east partly by the tenant house of Nobin chunder Dutt and partly by the tenanted land of Issurchunder Mookerjee and on the West by Russick Serang's Lane.

The conditions of sale and abstract of title may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction or at the office of Babu Aushootosh Dhur, Attorney for the plaintiffs No. 3 Hastings Street Calcutta on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

AUSHOOTOSH DHUR
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Calcutta High Court, O. J.
The 3rd March, 1881.

R. BELCHEMBER,
Registrar.



THE RUDGE BICYCLE

AND

THE SALVO, EXCELSIOR, AND FLYING DUTCHMAN

TRICYCLES.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

FOR THE

CELEBRATED RUDGE BICYCLE.

Particulars with prices on application.

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9, *ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.*

B. BANERJEE & CO.

Booksellers, Publishers, and Commission Agents.
No. 25, CORNWALLIS STREET, CALCUTTA.

BOOKS.—School, College, General; sold cheap.
AGENCY.—Rs. 3-2 and 2-8 % on orders below and above 500, respectively. Terms cash.

NOTICE.

With a view to remove the difficulty and inconvenience which the public in the Mofusil feel in getting books, stationery, chairs, benches, black-boards &c., at their proper prices, we have opened an agency at No. 23, Brindaban Mullik's 2nd Lane, Calcutta. The rate of commission we charge for executing orders is only 5 per cent. We take upon ourselves to send the things ordered for by Post, Rail, Steamer or any other cheap conveyance according to instructions, the charge of conveyance being payable by the buyer himself. Every order should be accompanied by cash. As to our respectability we ask the public to refer to the following gentlemen :—

BABU CHANDI CHARAN CHATTERJEE, Sanskrit Depository, Messrs. J. G. Chatterjee, & Co. 44. Amherst Street, Babu Jogesh Chunder BANERJI, Canning Library, Babu Puddo Chunder Nath, Old China Bazar.

HARI CHARAN BANERJI
LAL BIHARI GHOSHAL } Agents.

23, Brindaban Mullick's 2nd Lane, Calcutta.

PROVISION for Old Age combined with a PROVISION for the WIDOW and ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A Civilian, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service: and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an Endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55 ; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [Vide Table III. of Prospectus.]

The same Provision, if commenced.

at age 25, would cost about Rs. 15 a month ;
at age 30, „ „ about Rs. 18 a month ;
at age 35, „ „ about Rs. 21 a month ;
at age 40, „ „ about Rs. 28 a month ;
at age 45, „ „ about Rs. 41 a month ;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life* :—by delay the rate of subscription increases ;—death may occur before the intended provision is made ;—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY. MANAGER AND ACTUARY:

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.

D. M. DASS,
Agent Calcutta,
31, *Peepulputty Road.*

N. B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate values, which cannot Lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted.

THE UNIVERSAL ECLECTIC REMEDIES.

CIRCASSIAN CREAM.

A delightful preparation for imparting to the skin softness and delicacy and entirely removing redness, sunburns, freckles and the peculiar unpleasant roughness of the skin from exposure to the weather, price 1-8 each.

CHEMICAL SYRUP.
OR
UNIVERSAL HEALTH RESTORER.

A highly esteemed chalybeath Tonic and a most valuable remedy in the following diseases :—Anaemia, Weakness, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, sick Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, loss of appetite, Female complaints, and wasting diseases, price Rs. 2 each.

Sole Agents.
TRADER & Co.
62 *Free School Street Calcutta.*

Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company on Wednesday, the 30th March 1881, at 4 P. M.

(1) To receive the Directors' Report, Bankers' Certificate, and Auditors' Report on the Audited Accounts, for year ending 31st December 1880.

(2) To confirm election of R. Valentine Reid, Esq., as a Director.

(3) To elect Director, Auditors, and Trustees.

(4) To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets, and Liabilities, to 31st December 1879.

(5) To decide as to the Amount of Profit which has been realized :—

(*a*) To Assured.

(*b*) As Dividend.

(*c*) As Reserve.

(*d*) And generally on all matters and things arising out of or germane to the Valuation of Consulting Actuary.

(6) To take into consideration the Establishment of a Fire Branch.

(7) To issue the remaining Shares.

(8) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th March 1881

Cure for Baldness !

The most powerful of all the Hair Producers. In pots Rs. 2 and 4, Postage As. 4.

Cure for Piles !

Guaranteed to cure Piles of long standing. In pots Rs. 2 and 4. W. Rooder & Co., Calcutta.

GRIMAULT & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE. **PARIS.**

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co., beg to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by daily qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

The Diseases of the Chest, and the Consumption reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT &Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime ; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'sSyrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always Coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

Matico Capsules and Injection.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT's Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of given Nausea.

DUSART'S

Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Recoustituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches.)

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

Indian Cigarettes.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using those Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

Guarana.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

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SMITH, STANISTREET &. Co,	..	CALCUTTA.
BATHGATE & Co.,	..	Do.
BONNERJEE & Co.	...	Do.
NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS	...	Do.
BARRIE & Co.	...	MADRAS.
TREACHER & Co.	..	BOMBAY.
MADEN & Co.	..	BOMBAY.
RIGGS & Co.	...	BANGALORE.

"PHOSPHODYNE."

TRADEMARK.—*Sanctioned by H. M's. Government.*

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 30 Vict. ch. 91). Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.*" 20th August, 1875.

Certificates under this Act have been granted to DR. R. D. LALOR. By Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade marks given him the Sole Right to the trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada, and India.

Discovered and so named, A. D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M. D.

Pure Solution of PHOSPHORUS in combination with Quinia Cypripiden and Xanthoxylin, wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from Strychnia, and all Dangerously Active Drugs pleasant to the taste, and the only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Nerve Pain, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach and Liver complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne.

Purifies and Enriches the Blood ; Clears the Skin ; thoroughly invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles ; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the PHOSPHORIC element which has been wasted, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the exhausted Nerve-Electric Force, and Rapidly cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne.

Being a natural RESTORATIVE, its Energising Effects are not followed by corresponding re-action ; but are PERMANENT ; and are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous Power, with a feeling of Vigour, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE gives back to the Human structure in a suitable form the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the BRAIN, SPINAL MARROW, and NERVOUS SYSTEM, of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character ; thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more exhausting Processes of *Life*, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain and Muscular System which renders the MIND CHEERFUL, HAPPY, BRILLIANT, and ENERGETIC ; entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive, and Sluggish disposition which many persons experience] in all their actions. A Marvellous vitalising Restorative for Brain Toilers, Clergymen Business Men, and all engaged in the Competitive Struggle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. by all Export, Wholesale, and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable commissioners, IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

The Phosphoric Treatment of Disease, with cures, post free, from

DR. R. D. LALOR,

BAY HOUSE, 32, GAISFORD STREET,

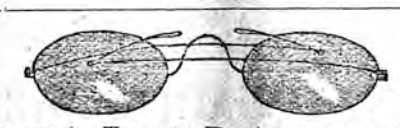
LONDON N. W., ENGLAND,

The Sole Proprietor and Originator of Phosphodyne.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA.

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.	Rangoon Medical Hall 72, Merchant Street.
Smith, Stanistreet & Co ; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.	Hosie & Co., 76 Merchant Street, Rangoon.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.	J. Lyell, Allahabad.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.	Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.
West & Co, Chemists, Madras.	Job Jas. Vellvoz, Chemist, &c., Medical Hall, Nagpur, and Bosawal.
Gillon Bros., Kurrachee.	
E. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.	
Ball, Hobson, & Co., Chemists, Umballa.	

And all the Leading Merchants in India and China



Save your Eyes ! Restore your Sight !

Mullick's well suited spectacles and eye glasses have been proved by thousands to be the best and the cheapest ever offered to the public.

		Steel.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*
Pebbles, Concave, or Convex spectacles	Rs.	6	8	22
Neutral tint Ditto Ditto	,,	5	7	20
Crystal Ditto Ditto	,,	3	6	18
Neutral tint D shape Ditto eye Preserver	,,	5	10	25

Packing and postage ans 8.

Spectacles for cataract sight and of various kinds and make to be had.

37, Swallow Lane, Calcutta. MULLICK & Co.

TO LET

No 5, KRISTO DAS PAUL'S LANE,

Apply to Printer,

AMRITA CHOORNA.

A PANACEA

FOR

VARIOUS MALADIES.

THIS Medicine was formerly in a liquid form and known as the Amritarasa all over India and the adjacent countries. It is now converted into powder for reasons enumerated below.

1*stly.*—The qualities of the powder have been proved to supersede those of the liquid in an extraordinary degree. It is never spoilt if not mixed with water, whereas in liquid form the spoliation of the medicine occured at times, but the cause was quite invisible.

2*ndly.*—The guaranteed safety of this powder during transit by Post. About two years ago unusual numbers of phials broke while in transit and a heavy loss was sustained by me and others.

3*rdly.*—Packing and Postage charges of this medicine are exceedingly low now. Five sets of medicine in a single Tin cover can be sent on a postage of annas 4 only all over India, and the charges of packing for 5 sets of medicine are annas 4.

This medicine has been a great boon to the public of India and the adjacent countries from its power of curing the most obstinate diseases with an unparalleled success. It is infallible in the cure of the diseases of the Cranium, diseases of the Lungs, Pthisis, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity &c, Colic Pain, Chronic Fever, Spleen and Chest and Heart diseases such as Consumption Liver, Jaundice, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout and Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Mercurial Taints, Blood diseases and those supposed to be irremediable.

It is the best specific for all sorts of female affections such as Dysmenorrhœa, Diseases after delivery, Menorrhagia, Hysteria, Fearful dreams, Delivery of still-born child and others and can be relied on as the safest medicine.

Hundreds of testimonials from gentlemen having occasion to try this medicine in themselves and in others have been published in the form of a Pamphlet in Bengali, and can be had on application.

The cost of each set of Amrita Choorna is Rs. 4 only. Packing charges 4 As. and Postage 4 As.

A remitter of Rs. 50 at one time can have 14 sets of the medicine and thereby becomes a gainer of Rs. 11-8 in the bargain.

Purchasers are requested to examine my trade mark on each side of the packet.

All remittances should be made strictly in advance either by Postal Money orders or by Government Currency Notes. Court Fee Stamps will not be received.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,

Mohalla, Missirpokhra, Benares.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

This medicine is the best of its kind and gives immediate relief. More than 90 per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty Pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 3-8.

The pamphlet contains only the principal certificates bearing testimony to the efficaciousness both of Amritarasa and the Cholera Pills and can be had on application with one anna postage stamp for despatch by post.

AMRITA RASA.

Cost of each phial is Rs. 5 only.

HEM CHANDRA BANERJEA,

Mohalla, Missirpokhrah, Benares

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JUST PUBLISHED.

THE

CALCUTTA MAGAZINE

FOR

MARCH.

BRIMMING OVER WITH GOOD READING

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A pleasant story	Gems of thought
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☞ Price Re. 1. Outstation residents may send a rupee's worth of half anna postage stamps in their letters, to the

Manager Calcutta Magazine,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

No More Pains!!!

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics. Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe Darlington's Pain-Curer in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of Darlington's Pain-Curer when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1 ; large size, Rs. 2 ; Packing As. 8.

The words PAIN-CURER & NO MORE PAINS!!! are our Trade Marks. DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurmtollah Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER and see that you get it. Thousands of testimonials of the marvellous cures by DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER ☞ Beware of imitations.

The Lady Superior of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, writes :—"We find DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER efficacious and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine."

Assurance of Lives.

THE STANDARD OFFICE affords every facility to persons desirous of effecting Assurances.

RATES.—The Rates of Premium within recent years have been considerably reduced at most ages. Lower rates are not justified by the Company's own experience, now of considerable extent, nor by the most recent investigations into the mortality of European lives in India.

FUNDS.—The Funds amount to upwards of Five Millions Sterling, and are invested *only* in unexceptionable Securities, detailed particulars of which are published annually.

Copies of Prospectus, &c., may be obtained on application.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE. ESTABLISHED 1825.
Calcutta Branch Office—GEO. L. KEMP, Secy.

PEREIRA, CHATTERJEE & Co.,

BUILDERS,

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

AND

Land, House and Commission Agents,
4, *Hastings Street, & 7, North Road Entally,*
CALCUTTA.

DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY CO. LD.

NOTICE.

A further portion of this Tramway from Kurseong to Sonada was opened for Traffic on the 1st instant.

9th February, 1881. } GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co., *Secretaries.*

Wanted by the Municipal Commissioners Dacca a native Conservancy Inspector on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 and poney allowance of Rs. 10.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 31ts March 1881.

(Sd.) A. C. TUTE,
Vice-Chairman.

Dacca Municipality, }
The 8th March, 1881. }

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

HAMILTON & CO.

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,

IN ORDINARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

Have the honour to announce that they have received instructions from

MESSRS. MOOLCHUND, HURRUCKCHUND, BISHENCHUND,

Bankers of Moorshedabad,

TO SELL ON AN EARLY DAY,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

To the highest bidders, without limit or reserve, in satisfaction of a mortgage,

A MAGNIFICENT AND SUPERB COLLECTION OF NATIVE JEWELS.

Consisting of Head Ornaments, Cheeks or Throat Ornaments, Bina or Forehead Ornaments, Earrings and Ear Ornaments, Nose Rings, Bangles, Bracelets, Wristlets, Thumb Ornaments, Taubeez, Jawson, Jhoomka, Dhenree, Harrs, Chandra Harrs, Valuable Rings, &c., set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, and Cat's-eyes of the first water, and of a purity and quality rarely seen ; also some fine Naoruttons.

Strings of large Pearls, Diamond Studs,

AND A NUMBER OF EMERALDS QUAINTLY CARVED.

Full particulars will be announced hereafter.

These valuable and superb articles will shortly be placed on view, and drawings and catalogues are now in course of preparation.

Hamilton and Co

Jewellers in Ordinary

TO

H. E. THE VICEROY & H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CALCUTTA,

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

SILK MERCERS AND FURNISHING UPHOLSTERERS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

Plain & Brocaded Silks,
Plain & Brocaded Satin
Plain & Brocaded Velvets,
Silk Stockings, Silk Vests,
Silk Pants, Silk Handkerchiefs.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

Velvet Pile and Brussels Carpets

Mirrors ! Mirrors !! Mirrors !!!
Gerondoles ! Gerondoles !!

In handsome Gilded & Black & Gold Frames, in several beautiful designs.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION SOLICITED.

F. W. BAKER AND Co.,

9, Old Court House Street,
CALCUTTA.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Special Notice.

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bonus Year, 1880.

THE Books for the current Quinquennial Period close on 31st December next, when the profits accrued during the five years will be ascertained and divided.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened in 1880, will share in that Division, and at the close of each future Quinquennium will rank for a higher Bonus compared with later Entrants.

The Bonus is calculated not only on the Original sum Assured, but also on all existing Bonus Additions previously declared.

At last Division in 1875 the Bonus ranged, according to the duration of the Policy, from £1-5s. to £2 per cent. per annum on the Original Sum Assured.

The Progressive Improvement of the Life Assurance Department may be marked by contrasting the following results for the first four years of the past Quinquennial Period with those of the present Quinquennium, *viz.*—

	1871-74.	1876-79,
New Assurances ...	£3,204,135	£3,998,880
Revenue	£1,542,144	£1,744,598
Additions to Funds ...	£321,077	£502,686

The rates are moderate and compare favorably with those of other offices, as the following examples will shew.

During life for assuring Rs. 1,000 *payable at death without profits.*

FOR CIVILIANS. Age.	Yearly. Rs. A. P.	FOR MILITARY MEN. Age.	Yearly. Rs. A. P.
20 ...	25 6 0	20 ...	33 11 0
25 ...	27 2 0	25 ...	35 9 0
30 ...	29 7 0	30 ...	37 5 0
35 ...	32 7 0	35 ...	39 2 0
40 ...	35 14 0	40 ...	41 9 0
45 ..	40 3 0	45 ...	45 4 0
50 ...	46 6 0	50 ...	50 4 0

Indian Branch.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.

1, HASTINGS-STREET, CALCUTTA,

Local Board of Directors.

R. A. LYALL, Esq., (Lyall, Rennie & Co.), Merchants.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India ; ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO.

No. 1. Hastings-Street, Calcutta.

N B.—RISKS ON NATIVE LIVES are accepted on special terms.

WANTED.

An M. A. in Mathematics for Professorship in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, to be raised to Rs. 200 by an annual increase of Rs. 25.

Apply, sending Certificates, to the Honorable Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C. S. I. Aligarh.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE :

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Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.